

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Alberta

D. M. Kennedy Nominated

A circular letter has been sent to all U.F.A. locals in the new Peace River constituency, by Jos. Messmer, the secretary of the Federal Constituency Association, announcing that D. M. Kennedy has received the nomination to contest the next federal election, by acclamation. In response to a circular letter sent out during February, the following were nominated: D. M. Kennedy, M.P.; A. R. Brown, of Westlock, and James McGregor, of Eastburg. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. McGregor withdrew, however, in favor of Mr. Kennedy, making the nomination unanimous.

Little Bow Convention

The annual convention of the Little Bow U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, will be held in Lomond, on July 29, beginning at one o'clock. Hon. J. E. Brownlee has been invited to address the convention, if possible.

With the object of protecting domestic animals, big game and fur-bearing animals, La Corey local passed a resolution recently opposing the use of snares for capturing wild animals of any kind. They would like other locals to give consideration to this matter.

On July 31, commencing at 1.30 p.m., in Delia, a meeting of the Craigmyle U.F.A. District Association will be held. G. A. Forster, M.L.A., will speak.

Saskatchewan

Death of Mrs. S. Newberry

July 1, which has been looked forward to for the last 25 years as the "Newberry Picnic" day, was this year turned into a day of mourning, for at 2.30 a.m. Mrs. Sam Newberry, wife of Samuel R. Newberry, passed away, after a week's illness. Preparations were in full swing for the annual event until the day before, for not until then was the seriousness of her condition realized. As soon as this became known the directorate had a hurried consultation, and the news quickly spread that there would be no picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Newberry came to this district 36 years ago, they and Mr. Newberry's brothers, founding the Newberry district, which is situated eight miles south of Moose Jaw. They have nine children, 25 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, most of whom take an active part in the work of the Grain Growers' Association. The late Mrs. Newberry attended the convention at Prince Albert in 1910, when women were just starting to be interested in the movement, and has attended the convention whenever possible ever since. Stanley Newberry, a son, is president of the Archive G.G.A., which is the successor of the former Newberry local of the association.

The New Home of the S.G.G.A.

On July 15, the Central office of the association was removed from the Farmers' Building, in which it has been located for the past nine years, to the Sherwood Building, at the southwest corner of Albert Street and Victoria Avenue, Regina, to which all mail should in future be addressed.

The removal became necessary owing to the fact that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the owners of the Farmers' Building, require the space occupied by the association as an extension to their own office accommodation.

The space leased by the association is on the upper floor of the Sherwood Building, immediately over the new

office of the Wheat Pool, and members of the S.G.G.A. who have business with the Wheat Pool, or who come into Regina for the annual exhibition, are invited to pay the new office a visit. Come and make yourselves acquainted with the new home of the S.G.G.A.

Shellbrook Constituency Convention

There will be a mass convention open to all grain growers in Shellbrook constituency, on Saturday, August 1, at 1.30 p.m., in the Town Hall of Shellbrook.

The business will consist of registration of representatives of locals, report from constituency officers and locals, adoption of resolutions, election of constituency officers and municipal organizers. Locals having resolutions to present should reduce them to writing, and place them in the hands of the resolutions' committee at the beginning of the convention. For the nomination of municipal organizers, the convention will be grouped by municipalities, each group to select its own nominees.

A short series of meetings has just been held in District No. 1 of the association, at which A. Baynton, of the central executive, and Mrs. Osborne, a member of the executive of the Women's Section, were the speakers. Excellent addresses were given by both these speakers, and there is no doubt that the association will have been strengthened in each district visited.

Are you going to the exhibition at Regina? If so, look out for the Grain Growers' tent, opposite the grandstand. Take a rest, and at the same time have a chat with L. W. Williamson, whose enthusiasm on grain growerism is as catching as the measles. If your enthusiasm is at a low ebb, you need his help to get up steam, if it is at the high mark, go and get it to the boiling point and keep it there. It is expected there will also be present a representative of the Women's Section. Women visitors from any part of the province should call in and rest from the heat and dust of the fair.

J. J. Adam, of Glidden, has accepted the office of director of District No. 16 of the association, vacated by the resignation of E. S. Whatley, on his election as a member of the Saskatchewan legislature. Mr. Adam is what is known as "a live wire," and we wish him every success in his new position.

Manitoba

A very interesting report of the women's conference, held last week at Brandon, has been received from Miss M. Johnson, U.F.W.M. director, and is as follows: "Representatives were present from Brandon, Chater, Douglas, Justice, Bryan Hills, Rounthwaite, Little St. S., Beresford, Souris, Delean, Verity, Elkhorn, St. George's and Forrest. The conference was a noted success in attendance, fluency in expression by the women, in intelligent questions, in the number of outside guests present, and in the loyal manner in which so many responded in contributing to the program and in the informative value of the addresses."

A most successful sale of work was recently held by the Wingham U.F.W.M., the proceeds netting them over \$100. The ladies had arranged a splendid display of children's frocks, aprons, ladies' house-dresses, men's shirts, etc. Another meeting was held by the U.F.W.M. on the 8th, at which the local, with the U.F.W.M., made plans to visit the Morden Experimental Farm at a later date this month. The members are availing themselves of the Extension Service of the M.A.C.

Poultry Department, and appointed a committee of two, Mrs. H. C. Juhl and Jas. Shearer, to arrange a date for a culling demonstrator visiting them.

St. Andrews junior U.F.M. is the first junior local to initiate an annual vegetable show. This is to be held in the U.F.M. Community Hall, at St. Andrews, on Saturday August 29, at 2.30 p.m., and will consist of four entries in vegetables, beets, peas, carrots and onions; two entries in flowers, assorted sweet peas of any six varieties; four entries in canning, one pint each of peaches, plums, peas and beans; two entries in cooking, one plain cake, not iced, and six baking-powder biscuits. The prizes consist of first, second and third prize in each entry, and range from 20c to 50c. All entries must be in the hands of the secretary, Miss Victoria Pittis, not later than 8 p.m., August 26. If not a member, 25c must be enclosed as entry fee.

Buttrum Plowing Match

Buttrum U.F.M. fourth annual plowing match took place on the farm of W. Fleming, Dunrea, July 1, 13 horse-drawn plows and three tractors competing. The judge was W. Elder, of Rounthwaite. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Class 1, section 1, boys 16 and under, 12-in. plows, Walter Fleming, Stockdale, 68 points. Class 1, section 2, boys 16 and under, 14-in. plows, Geo. Lamb, Buttrum, 75 points; Oliver Lamb, Harmony, 73; Kenneth McAuley, Buttrum, 69; A. Armstrong, Stockdale, 68 points.

Class 2, gang plows, section 1, boys 20 and under, 12-in. plows, Angus McAuley, Stockdale, 77 points; John Lamb, Buttrum, 70. Section 2, 14-in. plows, Earl May, Roland, 76.

Class 3, section 1, men's 12-in. plow, Kenneth May, Roland, 69; S. Hill, Stockdale, 66; Fred Woods, Roland. Men's 14-in. plow, J. Tucker, Margaret, 79; Merle Chapman, Ninga, 76.

Tractors, Geo. Russell, Buttrum, 77; Henry Boulet, Dunrea, 75. Roy Lamb, Buttrum, 70.

The silver cup donated by the Buttrum U.F.M. was won by J. Tucker, Margaret, for the best plowed land in the field.

After the plowing, the evening was taken up with baseball and a contest. The contest was won by John Lamb, second prize going to Oliver Lamb. First prize for baseball went to Pinkham, second prize to Roland, third prize to Stockdale.

A very successful conference of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, Selkirk district, was held in the Community Hall, in Grosse Isle, recently, and well attended by representatives of the different locals. Mrs. E. J. Blow, director, U.F.W.M., presided.

Whitemouth United Farmers and their friends turned out in large numbers to their first of July celebration picnic in the grove, west of the town. The children had a full program of sports, and a friendly baseball game between the local team and the Elma Boys was watched with keen interest. A brief program of speeches was carried through under the chairmanship of Secretary Wardrop.

The Pebble Beach U.F.M. picnic featured an ice cream booth, fish pond and bran bag for the children, races, high jumping and a baseball game between South Head and Pebble Beach. The proceeds raised during the day amounted to approximately \$20, which is being reserved for the children's Christmas tree fund.

A report of the Child Welfare work, undertaken by the U.F.W.M., has been sent recently to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, the hon. secretary of which is Charlotte E. Whitton. Those wishing to acquaint themselves with these activities of the U.F.W.M. should write to the council, 304 Plaza Bldg., Ottawa, for a copy of their July quarterly, known as the Child Welfare News Bulletin.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

July 22, 1925

No. 29

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J. T. HULL

P. M. ABEL

Associate Editors

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Manitoba Progressives Meet

A strong undercurrent of optimism and determination, in view of the probability of a federal general election occurring in the autumn, pervaded the proceedings of the Manitoba Federal Progressive Committee, which met in Winnipeg, on July 15. Every constituency in Manitoba was represented at the meeting, nearly all the federal members for Manitoba being present in addition to the members of the committee. Excellent progress was made with organization of the Manitoba movement in preparation for the forthcoming elections.

Lengthy consideration was given to the formulation of a tentative Progressive program for presentation to the electors. Resolutions on the tariff, transportation and banking problems were drafted to form the basis of an expression of the common policies of the members of the Progressive group in parliament. A strong desire for unity of policy and action was apparent throughout the meeting, and steps were taken looking to the holding of a conference with the Progressive members and the representatives of the Progressive movement in the other provinces with the object of framing a common policy and co-ordinating campaign activities.

A number of rally meetings are to be held in the Manitoba constituencies within the next few weeks, and the committee discussed the arrangements for these meetings. Reports were received of the holding of organization conventions in the constituencies of Portage la Prairie and Lisgar, which were of a highly satisfactory character. The rallies in Neepawa and Provencher have been arranged for the end of the month, and the remainder of the constituencies expect to make definite announcements shortly.

Resolutions were passed by the meeting demanding the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, the revaluation of soldier settlers' lands, and the payment of municipal taxes due on lands abandoned by soldier settlers by the Soldier Settlement Board.

Pools Reach Objective

That the objective of 2,500 car loads of stock had been reached in the drive for membership in the livestock pool in Alberta, and that the necessary steps would be taken to place the pool on a permanent basis, was announced on July 10, following a meeting of the provisional board of the Alberta livestock pool.

The work of bringing the pool into operation will be undertaken by a permanent board to be elected by the contract holders. The first general meeting of the pool has been called for August 4, at Edmonton. The board will meet on August 1 and continue in session until the date of the general meeting. In the announcement issued by the provisional board it is stated that although the minimum car loads have been signed up, the contracts are so scattered in many districts that some consolidation will be required before the contracts in these districts can be effectively used.

Correct a Misunderstanding

On July 9, at a meeting of the joint pool organization committee, it was announced by the representative of the Egg and Poultry Pool, that the minimum sign up for that pool had been

passed. Representatives of the provisional board of the dairy pool reported that owing to a prevalent misunderstanding contracts for that pool had been held up. Many who had signed contracts, it was stated, were holding on to them because they believed that they might be compelled to ship their cream long distances, and thus lose one grade or more, and they wanted a guarantee that a pool creamery would be established at a convenient point. The board pointed out that it was not the intention to enforce any contract, after the sign-up, unless and until facilities had been provided for the proper handling of the product. The board further emphasized the need for turning in contracts because holding of the contracts might result in failure to reach the minimum sign-up, and the whole drive for the pool would be wasted.

Assured of Success

Representatives of the other pools also stated that contracts were being held, and they urged not only the immediate delivery of all signed contracts to the respective pools, but the necessity for continuing the drive so as to reduce as far as possible the disadvantage of the scattered sign-up, and give the pools a firmer foundation.

"The joint pool organization committee," declares a statement issued by the committee, "are firmly of the opinion that all three pools are going to be successful in their sign-up, provided the canvass is carried on in an efficient manner. Considerable money has been spent in organization work; all the information we could accumulate has been sent out. The whole proposition is now up to the canvassers, and consequently the success or failure of the organization is largely in their hands."

A meeting of the provisional board of the Egg and Poultry Pool will be held in Calgary, on July 21, when arrangements will be made for the calling of the first annual meeting of the pool, at which the permanent board will be elected.

New Brunswick Election

August 10 has been fixed as the date for the provincial election in New Brunswick with nominations on August 3. As the election has been expected political parties have been in the field for some time. There will be government and opposition candidates in practically every constituency. The party standing in the House at dissolution was: Liberals 29; Conservatives 12; United Farmers 7.

To Modify Hog-Grading Scheme

At a representative meeting at Edmonton, July 17, of swine producers, commission merchants, packers and provincial and Dominion government livestock men, called by J. C. Clark, of Irma, president of the Alberta Livestock Board, the buying and selling of hogs was discussed from all angles. The principle of recognizing quality within the thick-smooth grade, on car-load lots or wagon loads was endorsed, when J. L. Walters, Clive, Alberta, representative of Alberta on the Western Swine Committee, moved that: "All thick-smooth hogs be sold on a quality basis, and the determination of the difference in quality be left between buyer and seller."

This was seconded by Lee Williams, of the Edmonton Livestock Exchange, and was carried.

After some discussion as to the best ways and means of bringing such a system into effect, it was decided that November 1 be set tentatively as the date on which the commission men and packers would endeavor to start buying and selling on the new basis. It was felt that scarcity of supplies on all markets would make it almost impossible to introduce the new basis before that date.

A motion putting the meeting on record as being behind the production of the bacon hog, and hog grading, as in the best interests of the trade in Canada, passed without a dissenting vote.

No agricultural college has as yet announced whether it is worse to give good feed to scrub cows, or to give scrub feed to good cows.

Our Cover

The hills in the background look dry, but within the windbreak Carl Larson, Radville, Sask., is growing a bumper crop of onions, as may be seen by our cover of this week. The engraving is made from a small snapshot taken by an amateur. Have you a snap that you would like to see on The Guide cover? The requirements are that it should be clear, not less than four inches from top to bottom, and that the subject matter be of general interest to readers in the prairie provinces. Pictures of exceptional fields of grain, poses of the baby, pictures of individual animals and overdone subjects like children on horseback, milking into a cat's mouth, threshing outfits, etc. are not desired. Pictures that have a large number of subjects in them are not so valuable. If you have anything that escapes these objections let us have a look at it.

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Battleford



W. J. LOVIE,
Macdonald

Progressives and the Tariff

Concluded from Last Week

Best of a Bad Job

A. J. Lewis, Swift Current: "The acting minister of finance, in spite of the depression that seems to be evident amongst our great industries and the decreasing revenue, has made what I would term the best of a bad job. Of course a budget will not satisfy every person no matter who brings it down—whether the Liberals or the Conservatives bring it down, and there possibly would not be much difference between the budget in either case. I do not suppose that even a Progressive budget would satisfy everybody. It would not satisfy the capitalists; but I do believe that if the Progressives brought down a budget it would at least satisfy the common people and the masses in this country. . . ."

"Before these budget speeches are concluded I would like to hear the prime minister make a speech on the budget. I would like to hear him definitely state what he is going to do in regard to the Grain Act this year, which is so important to our western people. I would like him to state definitely what the policy of the government will be in regard to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. I would like him to say definitely what he is going to do in regard to rural credits, and in regard to soldiers' settlement and re-establishment. I would also like him to state definitely what he is going to do in regard to the Hudson Bay railway. If he comes down with a sane, healthy, business program, I am willing to give him my very best support."

Pulling East and West

T. H. McConica, Battleford: "Now how about the budget? My hon. friends to my right (Conservatives) are going to vote against it because the tariff is not high enough. My friends to my left (Progressives) are supposed to vote against it because it is too high. If I vote against it and my friends on my right vote against it, are they voting with me or am I voting with them? Or are we trying to hitch up a team and pull the government from the seat of power, with one horse pulling east and the other pulling west? And if we succeed, who is going to get the credit and who is going to take the responsibility? That is the question I would

like to have settled in my mind. What would be the issue in the next campaign if we were to put the government out of office on this vote? Would it mean that we were in favor of a higher tariff or in favor of a lower tariff? That is a question for hon. gentlemen to try and settle one way or the other. I have been thinking it over pretty thoroughly, and I am going to keep on thinking for a while, and listen to the balance of the discussion. . . . I am in favor of a lower tariff. I should like to have seen a reduction in the tariff at this time not only on the items reduced last year but on other items. I believe that we should gradually come down to the point where we have a tariff for revenue. I do not believe we can walk on industrial stilts to the end of the world, and get them longer and longer all the time. If we do, we are bound to take a tumble. I believe we should get down to the ground, and stand on a firm foundation where we can manufacture and sell in the markets of the world. I believe we can do that. Until we do, we will not have an industrial Canada."

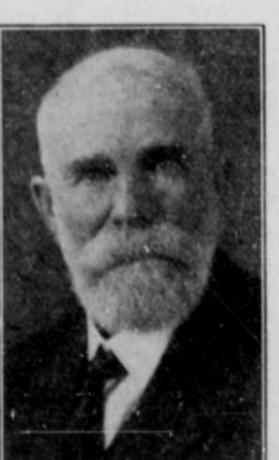
A Stand Pat Budget

W. J. Lovie, Macdonald: "I wish to say at the outset that the present budget lends itself to criticism on the ground that it is not following up and extending the admirable policy so worthily started by its predecessor the 1924 budget. The budget of last year was accepted by the country as a whole, not so much for what it actually contained as for what it portended. The people of Canada thought that a start was being made towards relieving them from the crushing burden of taxation which hangs so heavily on the shoulders of each and everyone. . . . The budget of 1925 offers no reduction in taxation. It is generally called in this House a stand-pat budget, and as such will not be received with very much favor by the country in general. Another reason why I at least will reject the present budget is that it is a protectionist budget, and as such does not sound the much heralded 'death knell of protection' of which we heard so much last year. To listen to arguments

Continued on Page 18



T. W. BIRD,
Nelson



D. W. WARNER,
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W. J. WARD,
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 22, 1925

Cadets in the Schools

Upon whom rests the responsibility for the introduction of cadet training, that is, military training into the public schools of the country? This question was raised in the House of Commons in the discussion of the vote of \$400,000 for cadet training, in the estimates of the Department of National Defence.

Miss Maephail, Progressive M.P. for South-east Grey, opened the attack on cadet training in a vigorous speech, a speech which, as a member remarked, placed the government on the defensive. The reply of the minister of national defence, Hon. E. M. Macdonald, in effect, and apart from his defence of military training, was: Don't pick on this department or this government; we are not responsible for cadet training in the schools except to the extent of paying for it. The schools are controlled by the provincial governments, and cadet training in them could not exist except by the consent of those governments.

The minister was both precise and concise. He said:

We do not permit a cadet corps to be formed in any school in Canada, anywhere, unless the school itself asks to have it formed, and unless the superintendent of education of the particular province in which it is, ratifies the application. . . . Therefore the responsibility for cadets being in the schools of this country rests upon the educational authorities of each and every province, and on them alone.

In a sense this is doubtless true, because education comes exclusively within the powers of the provincial governments, but there are circumstances connected with the conduct of cadet training that make it necessary to take the statement with reservations. Mr. Macdonald stated that there was physical training in the schools, and with it there went certain military exercises, but "physical training is the basis of the whole system of cadet training, and the military exercises are only an incident."

The essential point is: How much of an incident is the military training? Mr. Woodsworth, M.P. for Centre Winnipeg, quoted the minister for education in Manitoba as authorizing only physical training, and he cited correspondence passing between the Manitoba Department of Education and the military officials in Winnipeg, to show that the department was unable to get information as to the extent of cadet training in the schools of the province. It was, moreover, alleged that the officer in charge of cadet training in Manitoba had a regular system of urging principals of the schools to take a course enabling them to qualify as cadet trainers, and pointing out that the federal government bore the expense of this training, that there was an annual grant to the trainers, and so much per head for each cadet.

It would seem, therefore, that the military authorities are pushing the military training at the expense of the purely physical training provided for in the Strathcona trust. That would explain why the physical training for girls has been neglected. If there is, as Mr. Macdonald said, physical training with military exercises only an incident, why is it that the full benefits of physical training have not been extended to the girls in the schools?

Physical training is a necessary part of education in general; military training has a definite, planned, military purpose. When physical training passes under control of military officers it ceases to be purely physical training, and the minister would probably have been nearer the mark had he

said there was military training in the schools with certain physical exercises going with it. The situation is one that needs looking into, for it is certain that the people of this country do not want physical training in the schools to develop into pure military training.

The Security Pact

Although Premier King informed the House of Commons, on June 23, that the British government had suggested that the Canadian government republish in full the British White Paper, containing the correspondence relating to the German offer of a security pact, he did not promise that it would be republished. It is very desirable that this document be made available to the Canadian people. The proposed security pact is the most important undertaking by European nations since the peace treaties, and while the Dominions may be under no obligation to identify themselves with what is essentially a European arrangement, and will probably not be asked to identify themselves with it, there is nothing to be gained by shutting our eyes to the implications of the proposed pact.

Briefly, the situation is this: On February 9, the German government submitted to the French government proposals for a Pact of Security, by which the powers interested in the Rhineland would enter into an agreement to guarantee the present territorial status on the Rhine; to carry out the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the demilitarization of the territory; to conclude arbitration treaties for the settlement of juridical and political disputes; and generally, to work along the lines of the ill-fated Geneva protocol, so that in time a world agreement could be reached into which the limited agreements proposed would be worked.

After negotiations between the British and French governments, the French reply, approved by the British government, was submitted to the German government on June 16. It is this reply around which controversy is raging. It suggests, and asks the opinion of the German government on, the following basis for such a pact: (1) Germany must enter the League of Nations and assume the same obligations as the other members under the covenant of the league; (2) there must be no modifications of existing treaties; (3) there should be no time limit on the pact, it must not affect the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles respecting occupation of the Rhineland, and Belgium should be a party to it; (4) the arbitration treaties ought to apply to all disputes and leave no room for coercive action by any state except where such action is taken consistently with treaties already in force between the parties, or the Rhineland pact, or in virtue of the guarantee given to an arbitration treaty by the parties or any one of them; (5) approval of arbitration treaties between Germany and other nations; (6) that no obligation imposed by the covenant of the League of Nations be altered by the pact; (7) that all the agreements come into force simultaneously.

British support of the pact can be reduced to the single argument that it is the best thing that it is possible to get at the present time, and with all its weaknesses and limitations it marks progress. In reply it is urged that the German offer furnished much greater opportunities for a genuine European agreement; that Great Britain is heartily endorsing compulsory arbitration

for others while declining it for herself; that there is a dangerous ambiguity about the phrases relating to coercive action under the pact; that no matter which of the parties is responsible for violation of the agreement, if a war ensue Great Britain is automatically in the war; that as agreements of this kind involve military understandings it is impossible for Great Britain to arrive at these understandings without taking sides in advance; that such a sectional agreement is no better than the pre-war sectional alliances which helped instead of hindering the outbreak of war; that the pact makes no provision for disarmament, and without disarmament there is no enduring security against war.

Germany has not yet replied to the French proposals, and it is not improbable that she will ask for modifications. This is the fifth attempt that has been made since the war to formulate an agreement for peace and security, and a consequent relief from the excessive burden of armaments. Whether it will meet any better fate than the preceding plans remains to be seen, but for Canada the responsibilities assumed by Great Britain, in view of sentiment as opposed to the constitutional position, cannot be altogether ignored. It must not be forgotten that we were involved in the last war despite the fact that it arose, historically at least, out of policies and alliances with which Canada was in no way associated.

A Fall Election

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, declares that it is virtually settled that the government will go to the country in October, and all that remains is to fix the date. There is always an amount of guessing among the political correspondents at Ottawa, but there is reason to believe that there is solid basis for this guess. The government may, if it chooses, continue for another session of parliament, and call an election next summer, but since 1891 no government has lived out its full term. The King government has had four years in which to show the electorate how far it is prepared to go in carrying out the platform on which it was elected, and every government since 1891 has tested out public opinion after four years of office.

There is one strong reason for expecting an election this fall. The census was taken four years ago, and there is on the statute books an act adjusting the representation in the House of Commons in accordance with the census. The new representation takes two members away from Nova Scotia and adds to the western representation as follows: Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 5; Alberta, 4; and British Columbia, 1. The West therefore will have in the next House of Commons 12 additional members. In strict justice it should have had that additional representation at the earliest possible date after the census figures were compiled. The act adjusting the representation was introduced in the House of Commons in 1923, but it did not pass until last year. If the King government is at all desirous of making the House of Commons adequately representative of the country it will call an election this year.

With both Liberals and Conservatives making preparation for an early election the Progressives cannot afford to delay. Last week the Progressives of Manitoba met in Winnipeg, and began the work of getting ready. Preparations are being made in other provinces and the constituency organizations should also be moving. Plans

should be made for co-ordinating the campaign in the three prairie provinces at least, and for providing assistance to the constituencies. It may be that the government will give good notice of the date of the election, but now is the time to begin getting the constituencies into readiness for any eventuality.

The Quality of Honesty

An honest politician, says the Montreal Star, is a "rare phenomenon," but "there is no doubt that 'honesty' pays. The ambitious young man can have no better quality to help him ahead than the power to convince his associates that he is 'honest'—not only in the petty cash of monetary honesty, but intellectually, in intention, in a fixed purpose to deal fairly with all who come into contact with him."

This is a beautiful sentiment, and it is pleasant to reflect upon the austere virtue which lies back of the editorial columns of the Star. We are sure, therefore, neither the Star nor its highly successful proprietor, Baron Atholstan, will reproach us, if we endeavor to give force to this idea of the excellent quality of honesty, in intention, as in other ways, by a simple example of the public spirit of Lord Atholstan himself, as expressed through his publications.

The following is a quotation from an article which appeared in the noble lord's Family Herald and Weekly Star, of September 6, 1911:

We shall press upon the Borden government—if it be formed—the fair and equal-handed policy of backing loans to the farmers with the government guarantee, just as the government now guarantees the bonds of railways. This might take the form of direct loans by the government to the farmers. The essence of the proposal is that the Canadian farmers shall share with the Canadian railways the benefits of the government credit, which is based indeed, largely upon the prosperous agricultural industry.

That was one of Lord Atholstan's promises on the eve of the 1911 election, and

it is perhaps needless to say it was put out as an inducement to the farmers to vote Conservative.

Now look at this, taken from the Montreal Star of June 17, 1925. It is from an editorial dealing with the government's \$10,000,000 rural credits measure:

Who said "elections"?

Ten millions! It doesn't really seem as if that would be enough. Why are the farmers to be put off with a beggarly ten millions when that hand-made octopus, the Canadian National Railway, is allowed a deficit of fifty-five millions in one year? Why be niggardly about it when we are piling up deficits of this sort annually—what is a few millions of debt "between friends" when the nation is being pushed merrily toward bankruptcy?

The farmers are fine fellows and we all like to see them get money. Indeed, that is exactly what this country needs more than anything else—money in the farmers' pockets, which they can spend with our shopkeepers, our manufacturers, our professional men, and even our newspapers. Hurrah, and again hurrah.

But there are a lot of people in the towns, villages and cities who have no unconquerable distaste toward money. Let us have another ten millions for urban credits.

The government knows where they are going to get this first ten millions. Let them go to the same mysterious source of fabulous wealth and get another ten millions for their deserving friends who are not lucky enough to own farms.

Isn't that a fine piece of lordly satire on the noble lord's own promise of 1911? But after that spasm the Star had qualms of conscience. The Senate held up the bill; an election was in sight; so on June 29 the Star returned to the question with this inspiring result:

If rural credits is one of the great questions before the people of Canada, today, as the West sees it, it is incumbent upon the East to help to devise some measure that will be acceptable in the West and yet will be based upon sound financial principles.

Loans must only be made on such security, and with such a hope of return as a profitable loan company would assume.

It is plain from this just how the farmers

are to share with the railways the benefits of the government credit.

Ah, yes, there is no doubt about it. Even a newspaper proprietor, a member of the nobility and a politician, "can have no better quality to help him ahead than the power to convince his associates that he is 'honest'—not only in the petty cash of monetary honesty, but intellectually, in intention, in a fixed purpose to deal fairly with all who come into contact with him."

The British Co-operative Congress has decided to make special efforts to bring the agricultural interests of the country within the co-operative movement. That seems to be the only hope of agriculture everywhere.

An after election enquiry in Marseilles, revealed that the successful candidate for mayor was voted for by 17,000 dead voters. And it used to be said that it was only on this side of the Atlantic that such things took place in politics.

The soviet finance minister says that Russia will pay her foreign debts in accordance with her financial strength and provided her creditors give her "certain advantages." In other words, she will pay if she gets paid for doing it. All debtors would like conditions of that kind.

An international conference of business men in Berlin, looking gloomily out over Europe, declared that the scheme embodied in the Dawes report would not work, and that something else would have to be done to get the payment of reparations on a sound basis. They did not say what should be done. The Dawes scheme was drafted to satisfy politicians; no competent economist expected it to work permanently and nobody knows how to get the payment of reparations on a sound and permanent economic basis. That's one of Europe's major troubles.



An Indian Prophecy Fulfilled

Old Indians of the North Hinterland were firm in their belief that some day the buffalo would return to his former haunts---By Alan N. Longstaff

AWAY back in what town dwellers are pleased to call the Great Hinterland, Chief Running Horse sat before his tepee with his squaws and a few young braves gathered around him. Solemnly removing his pipe from his lips he reiterated the old prophecy—one which made the young braves snicker and grin at each other.

"And the buffalo shall return to his northern pastures," said the old chief. "For so it is told to me by my father and grandfather, who learned it from the wise men of their tribe. They shall return in a moon when the skies shall weep much, and the Athabasca shall fill her banks with the spring waters . . ." And as Chief Running Horse dwelt on the old theme the squaws nodded sagely, but the younger Indians grinned at one another and these old men's tales.

The good ship Northland Echo worked her way down between the sandbars of the Clearwater and cut into the Athabasca River, from Fort McMurray, northward. Just before reaching Fort Fitzgerald, an order was telephoned from the bridge to the engine room. Engines were reversed and the Northland Echo nosed her way in toward the east bank, pushing ahead of her a great decked scow from which there came curious noises of clashing horns and shuffling hoofs.

Slowly toward the bank the scow was pushed. Then she was made fast, while the engines of the Northland Echo and her convoying boat the Saskahta, turned slowly to hold her against the stream.

A gate at the end of the scow was opened and a shaggy, enquiring head peered forth. A deck-hand, some-



Rounding up the buffaloes in the reserve at Wainwright, Alta.

continued her journey toward Fitzgerald. The Saskahta unloaded her complement of buffalo and followed.

The buffalo had returned to the north, the strangest cavalcade since Noah landed, presumably, the original pair into the ark and started his voyage which ended at Mount Ararat.

Two thousand young buffalo bulls and heifers, natives of Wainwright

closure containing more than 105,000 square miles, and surrounded by a nine-foot steel-wire fence, a herd of 716 buffalo was turned loose some 18 years ago. Today, there are some 8,000 animals in the park, and an outlet for the increase had to be found.

The increase of the Wainwright herd during recent years has been at the rate of some 1,500 to 2,000 animals yearly, and the pasturage at Wainwright was becoming overtaxed. Killing off the animals did not meet with general approval, though the meat and other products from some 1,600 slaughtered in the fall of 1923 found a ready market. So, with the setting aside of an immense game reserve near Great Slave Lake, the idea was conceived of transplanting the Wainwright surplus to it, and plans were laid for the movement this summer, of the first 2,000 head.

Special corrals were built at Wainwright, and specially reinforced stock cars were provided by the Canadian National Railways. Then the first batch of 210 yearlings and two-year-olds were rounded up, cut out of the main herd, and segregated for branding with the "rolling W," which signifies their origin as part of the Wainwright herd. Again at Waterways, the end of steel leading into the northland, an elaborate system of log corrals was erected, this time by Col. Jim Cornwall, Peace River transportation pioneer, who had the contract for the northward move, and into these the animals were unloaded for trans-

shipment to the specially constructed scows which awaited them.

Feed and water supplies, were, of course, in readiness at the cars and corrals, and again on the boats, so the animals were well cared for in this regard during their journey. And the shipments as a whole went forward with little more excitement than would shipments of as many wild range cattle; though it must be remembered that the buffalo handled were but one and two-year old, and had therefore not attained anything like their full growth or strength.

Loading time at Wainwright brought practically the whole population down to the corrals, where Supt. A. G. Smith was overlooking the operations of Bud Cotton and his gang of Buffalo Park cowboys. Heads down and tails up the animals came at a gallop into the corrals when rounded up by the riders, who swung their trained cow-ponies in and out of the bunch. From places of vantage atop of box-cars and fences, Wainwright, aided by a small coterie of newspapermen, watched the proceedings and clicked cameras.

Now, a buffalo is apparently a two-speed animal—straightaway gallop and dead still. He has neither sense of humor nor sense of the fitness of things in general; hence, a cowboy handling these animals is just about as good an insurance risk as is a lion-tamer with a bunch of untrained wildcats. "Hi-you," said Bud Cotton and

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Loading the buffaloes in C.N.R. cattle cars for the rail journey to Waterways

where behind shouted, "Hi," and the owner of the shaggy head "Hi-ed." A two-year-old bull buffalo ambled slowly up the ramp from the scow toward the river bank. Just ahead was a tuft of green grass. The buffalo bull tasted it and apparently flashed a wireless, soundless message to his fellows in the scow.

Several more ventured out; ahead of them lay lush, knee-deep pasture, while a scant 200 yards ahead was a fringe of poplar and jackpine, offering shelter from these humans who crowded one into strange places and poked one and shouted strange noises. A few at a time the young buffaloes moved toward their new pasture; then, with heads down and tails in the air they raced toward it.

The Northland Echo reversed her engines, backed out toward the centre of the stream, swung northward and

Buffalo Park, on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, will shortly be established in the great Wood Buffalo Reserve on the south side of Great Slave Lake, the subjects of one of the most interesting experiments in the preservation of wild life that have yet been attempted. Here they are expected to mingle and interbreed with the two great herds of wild wood bison, the only wild animals of their kind on the continent, and it may not cause surprise if a few years hence, the big game hunter will be permitted to take out his license which permits him to shoot one or more buffalo in the fall of the year.

Canada's experiment with the buffalo has been watched with interest all over the world, for at Wainwright, Alberta, the government of the Dominion owns the greatest herd of these animals in the world. There in an en-



The buffaloes were conveyed over the last leg of the journey in river scows, towed by gasoline launches

Our Most Neglected Crop

Great Britain imports 33,000,000 bushels of barley yearly, but Canada does not share in this trade because we have paid no attention to the production of a good malting grain

By C. D. McFarland

ANY seed can be malted, but it is only in malted barley that we can find the important chemical compounds and fermenting agents in proper proportion. There are many varieties of barley, but numerous tests have shown Manchurian and related types to be best suited for American malts and beer. Two-rowed barleys are used to a great extent for malting in European countries, and are especially adapted for the types of beers used there, particularly the heavy ales and stouts of the British Isles, and very large quantities are imported from different parts of the world, and are also used in Canada for special malts, and can be used with advantage to a limited extent in the manufacture of Canadian ales, but the large bulk of the barley required for malting in Canada is of the six-rowed variety which has been found to be the most suitable for the American beers which are most popular here.

The principle qualities of a good malting barley are as follows:

First—It must be evenly ripened and sound.

Second—It should be a pure type and strain.

Third—It must have a high germinating capacity and good energy.

Fourth—It should be of good size.

Fifth—The albumin content should not exceed normal, that is, 13 per cent. for six-rowed and 12 per cent. for two-rowed.

Sixth—The endosperm (germ end) should be a starch body, mealy and friable, and show a good test for co-efficient of mealiness.

The above conditions apply to both the two-rowed and six-rowed varieties in order to produce a first class mellow malt with a good extract for the production of a good sound beer.

Premiums for Superior Samples

There is a very large market at present for a good malting barley for which a premium can be obtained over the market price for ordinary grade barley and we believe that our western provinces can produce as good malting barley as anywhere in the world, and an enormous trade be developed for home manufacture and export, to the advantage of the farmer in the premium paid for malting grade and as a rotation crop.

The Canada Malting Company alone are in the market every year for upwards of four million bushels, and this quantity would be very largely increased with good quality barley to produce a superior malt for exportation to customers where climatic conditions prevent malting operations from being carried on. United States maltsters are now exporting millions of bushels.

It is not necessary here, to go into any details as regards the quality of most of the barley grown in our western provinces at present, as everyone is familiar with the different grades and the conditions under which it is grown, except to say that a very large proportion of it is not fit for malting and very little can be called even a fair malting quality, the main trouble being that it is mixed; all varieties being grown together, two-rowed, six-rowed and many types of each; it is considered as a feed proposition rather than malting, and there is a vast field for improvement and an opportunity to develop a barley that will have a reputation in the markets of the world similar to that of our famous wheat.

For immediate improvement we would suggest a spread of information as to the importance of this crop, to the selection of good and pure seed, well cleaned and graded, and in this the agricultural departments and colleges can do good work, and where possible we would strongly urge the use of seed from Ontario, where the barley grown now is of an excellent type for malting, and of a very pure strain, nearly all being of the type known as O.A.C. 21.

Better Farm Practice

Let me also urge the necessity of better cultivation and care in the growing of barley. The ground should be well prepared and properly cultivated, planted and harvested, especial care being taken to harvest when properly ripened. If cut too soon it is absolutely ruined for malting, and if allowed to become over-ripe the quality is affected. Threshing must be carefully done so that the grains are not broken or skinned and the germ destroyed. In order to produce a malting grade for export the barley should be cleaned before marketing—an admixture of wheat spoils barley for malting, as it cannot be separated with any present cleaning machinery, so that barley should not be sown on wheat stubble without plowing or summerfallowing.

Oats can be separated to a great extent, but the admixture would not be allowed in a malting grade, should such grade be established for export purposes. For immediate improvement, therefore, the first steps necessary are to distribute good seed and properly cultivate, harvest and market the product, with particular emphasis on pure clean seed. It costs just as much in labor to prepare land and cultivate a poor crop from poor seed as it does a good crop from better seed. In fact take as much care in the cultivation of barley as is now done with wheat, and we will at once see a vast improvement and a great many of the maltsters' worries removed.

For the future development, however, of a malting barley that will eventually be as well known to the world as our famous wheat is we have further suggestions to make.

Mixed Samples Worthless

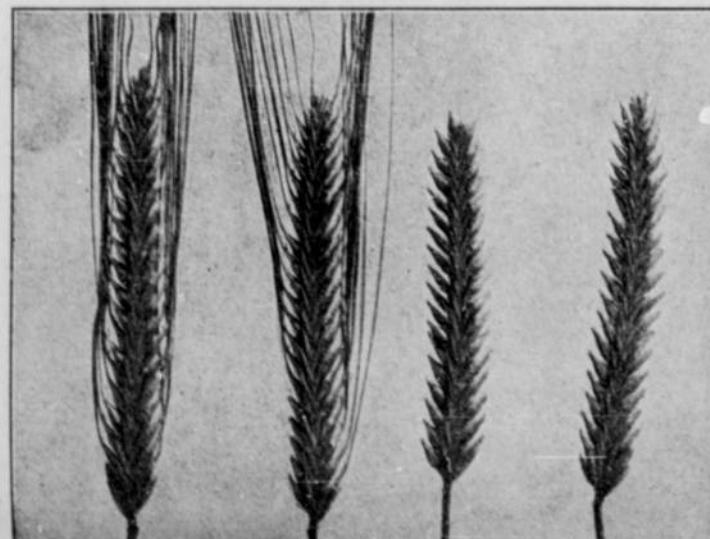
As stated before, the first and most important requirement of a malting barley is uniform maturity. Other things being favorable, the uniform mealiness of the malt depends in a large part upon the uniform maturing of the grain in the field, and this in turn upon the purity of the variety since the time of ripening of any particular variety is a stable character for that type. This ripening brings us down to purity of strain. Instead of relying on a permanent improvement of our grade of barley by importing seed and trying to acclimatize this seed, possibly more might be done to improve our present crop, and the results made more immediately apparent by working from within; that is, by developing a pure strain from the many varieties now grown in this province and coming to the elevator as a common mixture.

This reference to acclimatizing barley is well worth consideration in importing pedigree types, as it is a known fact that barley may thrive and yield an excellent quality material under certain conditions, but when transplanted to other conditions of climate and soil deteriorate and yield a most unsatisfactory product. As an example—European two-rowed barleys with low albumin content quickly lose this characteristic when transplanted to American soil, soon degenerate into barleys containing 13 to 19½ per cent. of albumen, average around 15 per cent. (when normally they average around 11 per cent.), whereas Manchurian and Oderbrucker from the same and adjoining farms were found to contain the normal percentage of 12 to 13 per cent.

As examples of what has been done:



O.A.C. barley, showing erect, firm, compact type. It is one of the well known varieties recommended by Mr. McFarland to be grown for malting purposes. It was selected and introduced by Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and proved to be a contribution to Ontario agriculture comparable to the origin of Marquis for the prairie wheat growing industry.



Canadian Thorpe barley heads. Two heads at the right show how awns fall off about 75 per cent. of the heads when the crop is ripe. This fine two-rowed variety is also recommended by the brewers. It is of the erect type, in contrast to the Chevalier or nodding type of barley. As regards strength of straw Canadian Thorpe cannot be surpassed by any of the two-rowed varieties, but it is such a vigorous grower that it is inclined to lodge on rich land or fallow.

In a selection from an already existing type of grain common to the district and to the country at large, we have the famous Chevalier barley, which was developed by the Rev. John Chevalier, of the county of Suffolk, England, from heads selected at first accidentally and now grown almost universally in England.

Again we have the O.A.C. 21, now grown in Ontario, which was developed at the Ontario Agricultural College from selected heads, but taken from a Manchurian barley, previously imported and grown for a few years before the selection was made.

Also we have the Oderbrucker barley, now grown in Wisconsin, developed at first by mass selection from barleys grown in several parts of the United States and afterwards by the pure line system from these types, under the direction of Prof. Moore, chief agronomist of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, the barleys being tested regularly for malting qualities by the Wahl Henius Institute, Chicago.

We have therefore three cases of successful production of an excellent malting barley, one from grain common to the district, one from an original imported seed, and the third from a mass selection of seed taken from different parts of a large country, so that it appears to be only necessary to select the best types available here, imported or otherwise, and after testing, to produce seed from the one that gives the best results as to yield and malting qualities. Once this is done it will only take a few years to have the whole of our western provinces producing a first class malting and yielding barley of a pure strain.

Can Grow Export Varieties Here

The results found by experiments in the United States have not been favorable to the development of two-rowed barleys for malting purposes there, but conditions are different here, and we would urge work on both varieties, six-rowed and two-rowed. The beer made in Canada is mostly an all-malt beer, whereas, in the United States, in the

old days, cereals were used necessitating a malt with a high diastatic power and peptic strength such as is produced by six-rowed barleys. We also believe that our western provinces are specially adapted to growing an excellent two-rowed barley if the right type is developed, particularly the province of Alberta. In fact at present we find the most mellow barley in some of the two-rowed we obtain, and though the quantity we can use is limited, we would urge the development as an excellent malting barley for export, but would impress upon all the absolute necessity of keeping the two varieties separate in seed and marketing, as conditions of malting are entirely different and when mixed are unfit for the production of good malt. At present they are very much mixed, making most of the barley now grown a very poor quality for seed.

In developing barleys for seed improvement, the question of yield per acre will of course be one of the main objects, but this can also be combined with malting qualities and by testing in maltsters' laboratories the type that shows the best for malting combined with yield, selected for development. In the case of the O.A.C. 21 in Ontario, the yield was increased on the average four and a half bushels per acre as well as producing an excellent malting variety. An increase in yield would be a natural consequence of the pure line development from selected heads.

During the past season we tested in our laboratories a number of samples of pedigree seed grown in the western provinces, and reported on them to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, but the work done was not sufficient to warrant us in making any definite recommendation except that we have found such types as "Bark" and

A Manitoba Seed Marketing Co-operative

Growers of registered seed oats in the Solsgirth district unite, and with aid of private company put their product on the market co-operatively

INCE early times in Manitoba the district around Solsgirth has been noted for the quality of its oats. For one thing, in the old days when the late maturing Red Fife was the standard wheat, early fall frosts used to descend into the plain from the Riding Mountains to the north, making wheat growing a risky business. But besides that, the soil, and the cool nights with delayed ripening produced a heavy, plump sample of oats and this crop never lost its popularity even after the earlier wheats, Marquis and Ruby, became available.

It would be expected that this success in raising commercial oats on a large scale would be reflected in the winnings at the seed grain shows, and so it has been. M. P. Mountain and Dickinson Bros., showed their townsmen the way, and within late years the volume of superior seed oats originating in this territory has been speedily increasing. That provided the first requirement for successful co-operative marketing — specializing in one crop within a definite area specially suited to its production.

Ask Government Aid

As the quantity of registered seed oats offered for sale at Solsgirth increased, the difficulty of finding a profitable market became more acute. About this time the Alberta government established its seed cleaning and selling plant at Edmonton, providing a wonderful facility for farmers of that province who needed help in marketing pedigree seed. Most natural thing in the world—the Solsgirth seed growers laid seige to the parliament buildings at Winnipeg, a siege in which they were joined by seed growers from various parts of the province. Hon. John Bracken sent out two able lieutenants from the Agricultural College, Prof. T. J. Harrison and Prof. H. C. Grant, and as a result of their recommendations a plan has been adopted which differs from the Alberta scheme in some important respects. They recommend that, instead of a centralized plant at, say, Brandon or Winnipeg, the province be districted and the seed selling business be decentralized. Solsgirth, for instance, an oat growing centre, might have a plant dealing solely with oats; Miami, a barley centre, might specialize in growing and marketing that grain; other centres in the province where durum wheat, rye, alfalfa seed and potatoes are specialities could each develop their own brand of goods.

The government declined with thanks all offers to go into the seed selling business, so that put it squarely up to the Solsgirth growers to finance, build and operate their own plant, quite a formidable undertaking for a small group of farmers in these days.

Private Company Assists

Their manner of meeting the situation was unique. It so happened that the Northern Elevator Co. was building a new elevator at Solsgirth in the summer of 1924. The elevator company met the farmers more than half way by offering to erect a flat warehouse, install cleaning machinery, and do all the physical handling of the seed for a straight charge, if the growers would form themselves into an association which would be responsible for disposing of the oats, and would furthermore guarantee a certain volume. A non-incorporated association was accordingly formed last year, and 17,000 bushels of seed went through the plant. The flat warehouse built by the elevator company would have accommodated 50,000 bushels, but the season was backward, frost nipped many fields, destroying the value of the crop for seed.

However, enough business was done in 1924 to assure those concerned that they are proceeding along right lines. The association has taken out articles of incorporation and signed up 1,000 acres of registered seed oats, the quota required by the contract with the

Northern Elevator Company. An agent nominated by the association will be employed by the elevator company to take charge of the handling of the oats. He will also be chief salesman and responsible to the association for marketing the product.

The elevator company is spending \$11,000 this year in enlarging the premises and installing the latest types of cleaning machinery. Work is now under progress, and according to E. F. Wyman, general manager of that company, all will be in readiness as soon as the grain begins to flow from the separator spouts. It is not possible at the present writing to give the terms of the contract as regards handling charges as this matter is still under negotiation, but it is believed that a figure will be agreed upon which will be in force for five years. The relations between this private company and Manitoba's first seed marketing co-operative have been very happy throughout, a good augury for the many co-operatives for which the West is waiting.

Dominion Official Approves

The registered seed plots were all inspected by officials of the Dominion Seed Branch this summer, and J. E. Blakeman, chief inspector for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, expresses himself as well pleased with the condition of the fields. "Oats," explained Mr. Blakeman, "is the hardest of all the cereal crops to keep clean enough for registration, because of the ease of infestation with wild oats and the difficulties of rogueing and of separating the wild oats from a threshed sample. But the Solsgirth growers are in no immediate danger from this source. Should wild oats ever become so troublesome as to threaten the continuation of this specialty crop, there is still considerable virgin land in the district which would enable the producers to keep the business going."

Banner and Victory are the two varieties that are being almost exclusively grown. The district was fortunate in getting good strains of both to commence with, but the co-operative nature of their venture opens up another prospect. The association now proposes to bonus perhaps two of their most expert growers to produce elite stock. Headrow methods consume too much time for the average seed grower to pursue, and most of them have to rely on institutional farms for fresh supplies of seed. The arrangement of this co-operative will enable them to do the same work as is done at the agricultural colleges at home. It is highly probable that they will be able, with the assistance of Prof. Wiener, cerealist, at the agricultural college, who has promised his aid, that they will be able to select pure lines from the present varieties, Banner or Victory, which do especially well under Solsgirth conditions.



Pietje Echo Sylvia

This young Holstein cow, owned by St. Joseph's Orphanage, Otterburne, Man., has just completed the following creditable official records:

7 days 559.8 lbs. milk, 17.18 lbs. butter
14 days 1,106.3 lbs. milk, 33.46 lbs. butter
30 days 2,327.7 lbs. milk, 72.76 lbs. butter

In her first lactation period as a two-year-old, Pietje Echo Sylvia produced 50 pounds of milk daily.



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SILVERTOWN "REGULAR"—A de luxe product for the motorist who demands long mileage and uninterrupted service at minimum expense. The name Silvertown is a guarantee of highest quality.

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Goodrich Silvertown CORD TIRE

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Neckyokes from Old Pump Pipe

One winter several years ago I made three neck yokes from 1½-inch galvanized pump pipe. No one approved of them. Everyone who saw them seemed to have some fault to find. But they were so successful that we have never bought a wooden neckyoke since. I think we have about 15 among us now. Those on the four-horse racks and feed racks are fastened permanently to the tongue with a rod to slide on. I use a ½-inch steel pump rod for a slide and allow the neckyoke to move back and forth from 12 to 15 inches.

These neckyokes have a stout staple in the middle instead of a ring. I use a ½-inch rod and slip a short piece of gas pipe on before bending so it will wear better. The end rings are mostly from old broken neckyokes, although we have found some rings from old drill chains large and strong enough to use. So far we have used centre rings from old neckyokes for our

I use 1½-inch galvanized pipe for the short neckyokes and 1½-inch for the long ones. The neckyokes are strong. We have bent only one and it was made from a split or frozen pipe; however, it is still in use.—James E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

Ten Binder Ifs

According to farm machinery experts at the Nebraska Agricultural College, a careful observation of the following ifs will secure better operation and less trouble:

1. If the machine travels with a jerky motion, main drive drain is too loose or it may be dry, try a little oil on it.

2. If the slats rip off the canvas the elevators are not square.

3. If the knotter-hook is rusty and rough it will not work properly. Polish it with a fine emery paper.

4. If the binder attachment is not timed properly it certainly will not work. Some binders are timed in as many as five places.

5. If the knotter-hook does not turn far enough to close the fingers on the twine, no knot will be tied. Look at the knotter pinion. It should not be worn.

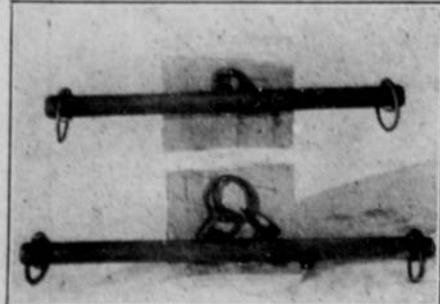
6. If the twine slips through the cord-holder the twine will be pulled out before the knot is tied. Adjust the cord-holder spring. It should take 40 pounds to pull the twine from the disc.

7. If the disc does not move far enough the knotter-hook grasps only one cord, hence a loose end band.

8. If the needle is bent or out of shape there will be a loose end band. The needle is malleable iron and may be hammered back to shape.

9. If the twine is pulled from the hook before the knot is tied try the knife, it may be dull.

10. If you wish to change the size of bundles do it with the bundle-sizer spring, not the tension or compress spring.



tubular ones for general use. I heat the tube at each end and turn in the edge making as short a heat as possible as it destroys the galvanizing. I drill two holes near each end and fasten the rings on with 5-16 inch or 3-8 inch staples. I fasten the centre rings on about the same as they are on the wooden neckyokes. I put nuts on the eye bolts and rivet them.

Thumps Investigated at Saskatoon

First fruits of the veterinary research laboratory established under Dr. Hadwen last year

THUMPS, a disease of young pigs, which, till very recently baffled hog raisers, has been thoroughly investigated at Saskatchewan University, and a recent bulletin issued by that institution contains an interesting story of the way in which the disease is contracted and practical methods for its eradication.

The malady gets its name from a peculiar thump or spasm when the animal breathes and is accompanied by rapid breathing and heart action. The commonest form of the disease is caused by a round worm, scientifically known as *Ascaris lumbricoides*. The young pigs swallow the worm eggs when feeding from the dam. The sow's teats become wet when she nurses the piglets, and the worm eggs, which are numerous on the floors of piggeries, stick to the wet teats and pass to the young pigs at the next feeding time.

Very soon after the eggs have been swallowed, they hatch, and the minute young worms are liberated in the stomach and intestines. The worms immediately burrow through the coats of the bowel and find their way into the liver and other parts of the body. They all, however, eventually reach the heart and lungs (it is at this stage that the symptoms of thumps develop). The worms reach the lungs as early as 24 hours after they have hatched. Having reached the lungs, they remain there for several days and grow in size; at the end of about a week they begin to wander again and burrow their way into the large air-passages.

At this stage, the pigs become affected with bronchitis and cough a great deal. The action of coughing brings up mucus or phlegm into the animal's mouth, and the worms are brought up with it. As pigs do not expectorate, they naturally swallow the worms. These now follow the ordinary route by the gullet into the stomach; and then pass on to the small intestine, where they become stationary and remain there until they reach maturity. When fully mature, the females proceed to lay out millions of eggs, which pass out with the droppings on to the ground.

The whole cycle or journey made by the worms through the body of the pig, takes about 10 days, counting from the time the worm hatches from the egg until it returns again to the point it started from, i.e., the bowel. The worms are naturally much larger at this time, having grown during their trip through the body.

Loss Underestimated

Full-grown pigs appear to suffer very little unthriftiness or discomfort from the worms, even when they carry them in large numbers. Consequently, hog-raisers, butchers, and others who continually saw them when they were killing hogs, came to believe, as they were so common, that they were almost harmless. It is quite true that a pig may harbor a dozen or two of the worms and be fat and sleek at killing time; nevertheless, the same pig might have been ready for the block a good deal sooner if it had been free from worms. This applies especially to young animals; and it has been proved experimentally that if two litters of pigs are fed and treated alike in every respect, save that one of the litters is allowed to become wormy and the other kept free, that the rate of growth in the wormy pigs will be less than half as rapid as that of the worm-free pigs. Added to this is the mortality which occurs if the young pigs become overloaded with worms.

Prevention

Cleanliness is the keynote in prevention. The cleansing of piggeries and their surroundings will bring about a lessening of worms in all ages of pigs. The protection of young pigs from egg-infested pens and yards, until they are three to four months old, will be found to prevent thumps almost entirely. Most farmers have noticed that, when a sow farrows in a clean place out in the open, her litter generally grows well and that the little pigs are healthy and

strong. They have also noticed many times that the litters which are brought up in the piggery do not thrive nearly as well. This proves that the trouble is mainly in the piggery—which in many cases has been used year after year without any real cleansing of the walls, floors, or troughs.

There are several ways by which the above difficulties may be overcome. In the United States, the method suggested by Dr. Ransom—now called the McLean county system—has worked admirably, and it has spread to other parts of the country.

This, in brief, is the McLean county system. The sow is washed; the pen is cleansed; the little pigs remain in the pen for ten days after they are born; and are then turned out on to a clean piece of land, where they are housed in a pig-eat and are kept there for three or four months.

There are other ways of arriving at the same results. For instance, if a farmer only has one or two sows, he need not go to so much trouble if they farrow out in the open and have plenty of range. But the large breeder will be sure to have trouble sooner or later unless he takes precautions. At present it would be almost impossible to purchase any large number of hogs which are free from worms.

In 1924, another method was tested at the University of Saskatchewan. A movable house and pen were constructed, capable of housing a large sow and litter. The house and yard were built together on skids. On June 20, a sow ready to farrow was carefully washed and placed in the pen, where she produced a litter of 12 pigs. The pen was moved its own length once a week during the entire summer, which ensured continuous change of fresh ground. The sow was removed eight weeks after she farrowed. It was found that the size of the pen was not quite large enough for 12 pigs when they reached market weights. However, the results of the experiment were satisfactory in every way. The 12 pigs were kept in the pen until December 20, when they were six months old and weighed on an average 197 pounds. Seven of the barrows were slaughtered and found to be absolutely free from worms, and graded select. The remaining five were sows, and also graded select: they are being kept for breeding stock.

Dealing with Infected Premises

If wood has become rotten, it is almost impossible to clean and disinfect it, and burning is the best way of getting rid of it. Sometimes it is only the floor of a piggery that is at fault—perhaps it is made of poles or of ill-fitting boards. In this case, a new tight floor of wood or cement will render the building sanitary. Hog yards can be made safe by plowing—at least for a season; but it must be remembered that the *Ascaris* eggs are not killed by the plowing and that they are liable to be brought up again when the land is cultivated a second time, so that small permanent hog yards are not recommended in any form except those made of concrete, which are easy to clean but too expensive for the average farmer. In places which cannot be cultivated with a plow—such as corners near buildings, the soil must be turned over by hand.

It is recommended that hog-raisers adopt a system which does away with permanent shelters and hog-yards, and make use of movable pens and shelters, and also provide fresh uncontaminated ground for their pigs year by year.

Wherever the system has been carefully carried out, it has been found that the farmer not only gets rid of thumps caused by worms, but benefits largely by the fact that he has eliminated many other diseases and parasites which are present in old and dirty hog-yards and pastures.

"Don't kid me," said the breed association's new stenographer. "A 14,000-pound cow would be as big as an elephant!"

The Best Dry Land Pasture

"In speaking of sweet clover I would say that it has been proven to be one of our best and foremost forage crops for this district," says John Seltenerich, Loreburn, Sask. "We have now used it for the past two years and have had great success with it for pasture. We sow our sweet clover with a nurse crop, namely, wheat and oats. Wheat makes the best nurse crop because it is taken off the field a little earlier than oats and is not as shady on the ground, therefore giving the clover a better chance to procure strong roots. But oats makes a very satisfactory nurse crop as we have tried both and had very good results from them."

"We find that in sowing from seven to eight pounds per acre, is all there is needed for pasture, but if hay is to be made of the clover this amount should be doubled or about 15 pounds per acre. We mix our seed with the grain as we sow it, this works satisfactory, but if it can be sown with a grass seed attachment it is better. We sow sweet clover just as deep as we sow wheat and find that we have a better stand than people who sow it shallow."

"We do not inoculate our seed as we have found it grows just as well without. We have pulled up roots and found a quantity of bacteria on them."

"Sweet clover is one of the most drought-resisting crops that can be had in this district. As in the past year all other crops were very poor, but sweet clover still held its own. We had about 20 acres for pasture and had 30 head of stock on it for five months, and they came off fat. The stock had nothing else to eat and the young cattle and colts showed vigorous growth, this proves for itself what food value there is in sweet clover. The cows give just as much and just as rich milk on sweet clover as on any other pasture or feed, and the milk is of an excellent flavor. Horses do not take to clover as readily as cattle do, but when they get used to it they do very well on it."

"Sweet clover makes very good hay if it is made when the weather is right, it should be cut when it starts to blossom. Stock should have access to a straw stack as clover alone is very laxative."

"A good crop rotation with us is as follows: First year, summerfallow; second year, wheat; third year, clover sown with oats; fourth year, clover pasture; fifth year, summerfallow again."

"It is advisable to summerfallow land that has pasture the year before because, in a dry year like 1924, wheat on this land was a complete failure, although it showed better growth in the spring, than the wheat on the summerfallow. When the dry weather came it dried up completely; this was due to the lack of moisture stored up in the soil."

"Sweet clover is a great crop to prevent soil drifting as it has so many roots. The bacteria that is left in the soil is a great help to grain crops; and clover also helps to exterminate weeds. We do not fear sweet clover as a weed for it will never grow to any extent in a crop the first year as it is a biennial."

plant and by good plowing and working of the soil it can be easily exterminated. The stock should be started on the clover when it is from four to five inches in height, for they will not eat it too short in the spring of the year. In a good year clover will pasture from two to three head per acre, but in a dry year one head per acre will be sufficient."

Weed Control

In answer to your invitation to members of the farming persuasion to give their experience on weed control, I respectfully submit the following plan, from which, after 20 years of grain growing, I have had excellent results. Although having very little of the sound of finance about it, the above problem has, in my opinion, more to do with the cash returns to western farms than anything else we have to contend with.

Speaking from the viewpoint of one who, while wishing to keep these pests from getting ahead, and at the same time also wishes to reap some returns for his labor without the use of hood crops, i.e., corn, sunflowers, etc., the plan I have found most satisfactory for the ordinary farm is as follows:

Starting with a field that has been summerfallowed, I seed this down to wheat. After harvesting the above crop, the field is double disced, which, while answering the purpose of moisture conservation, also sprouts a good percentage of annuals, which the coming winter puts out of danger. Next, I seed this field to oats, preferably of a

and feeding, with stock threshing the worst of all.

The first can be taken care of by any modern fanning mill, the second can be overcome by chopping all feed; and to avoid the evils of the other I stack my grain.

Building the stacks on the dirtiest land I have, every rack is swept free of weeds after being unloaded; then when the machine has left I collect up all weed seed piles and cart them away to be destroyed, which reduces to a



R. A. Harris, Springfield, Man., uses this type of dump rack to facilitate the job of threshing

semi-early variety; such as Victory, etc., which allows a longer period in the spring for further surface germinations. When this crop is taken off, the same routine is followed in the fall as formerly. The following spring, barley, or 60 Day oats, with their shorter periods of maturity, leave an excellent opening for a harrowing, which, by stirring the surface soil, keeps the moisture where it is wanted, and sprouts most of the seeds which the previous fall conditions didn't allow. After harvest, follow the same course as on former occasions, and also harrow again the following spring.

If the weather is at all dry, I find that packing the loose surface soils and weed seeds firmly together makes quicker and surer germination possible.

About the end of the first week in June, plow, and put in a crop of oats for green feed, cutting the same three or four days after coming into head; by so doing, wild oats and barley of the preceding crop are destroyed, and as such a crop could be taken off fairly early, it would leave a splendid opportunity for early fall plowing.

By this method the land is left in fine condition for another seeding down to wheat, and at the same time controlling all annuals, except in instances where the land is impregnated with them, when more drastic measures would have to be used.

Thistles and other perennials call for different treatment entirely, and as this letter seems long enough already I will not trespass on your space further, except to say that the above system has satisfied me, that it is simple, effective, and remunerative.

But before closing I would call attention to three other factors in weed distribution; these are dirty seeding

new equipment and increasing the number of colonies.

Where the Uninitiated Lose

I do not know of any part of farming where money could be lost faster than going headlong into beekeeping without any experience. One hundred colonies of bees and enough up-to-date equipment to handle them successfully will cost about \$2,500, and if they are not cared for properly and are not wintered successfully this is almost a total loss. But on the other hand, after a person has got experience and equipment together I do not hesitate to say there is no side-line of farming that is more profitable than beekeeping. Too much praise cannot be given to the department of agriculture of this province in the appointment of L. T. Floyd, the provincial apiarist, who is chiefly responsible for the great progress that has been made in beekeeping in this district during the last few years. Each year a demonstration in handling live bees has been given, and beekeepers from far and near meet with their problems and experiences, with the result everyone goes home happy, having learned something.

There are a few don't's for beginners: Don't buy packet bees to start with, they should be left to those having experience. Don't leave the hive entrance wide open in the spring and fall. Contract them to an inch in width in the spring and three inches in the fall. Don't try to keep a colony without a queen in the spring. Better unite it with one having a

Continued on Page 19

Ten Years With Bees

My first experience with bees was about ten years ago, when, on a beautiful calm day about noon, a fine large swarm passed over me. Where they went to I do not know, but I know they aroused in me an interest that has gradually grown, until today bees provide no small part of my income, and are a large part of my pleasure.

It was about the middle of August when this stray swarm passed over me, and in less than a week I was a beekeeper, having secured a new hive into which a neighbor put a small swarm for me. It was no good to him as it was considered impossible to put two lots of bees together in those days or they would fight and kill each other, but now we have learned that with a little smoke bees can be united quite easily without a battle, and also by placing one hive body above another with one thickness of newspaper between them.

It is a very fortunate thing to look back after a number of years and be able to say: "If I had to start all over again I would do just the same as I did before," but such is the case with me. As my bees brought in cash for honey that was sold, I invested it in new equipment to take care of increase as it came, and this is my advice to all beginners: Buy one or two colonies in the spring, and enough equipment for one year, and apply the returns you get from these towards purchasing



Clare Floyd, son of Manitoba's provincial apiarist, holds up a frame for the camera in the apiary of J. C. Rippingale, Oak Bank, Man.



This steer accommodately left the sweet clover pasture long enough to be posed with one of the children on the farm of John Seltenerich, Loreburn, Sask.

DIXIE

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Strawberries on the Prairies

Our first strawberry patch consisted of wild plants that we moved into the garden from the prairie and they did well the first season, but not so good the second year, and by the next they had become so thick that we did not get any berries. And I find that the same thing will happen to the tame varieties.

Strawberries increase by sending out runners which take root and form new plants, and if the runners are pinched off, then they send up crowns, making a large plant, sometimes as many as 15 or 20 in a hill.

The best way I have found, is to plant them in rows about four feet apart, and about one and a half feet apart in the row. The first season train the runners into a row about one foot wide (for convenience in picking the fruit) then the next season train the runners into the space between the rows, then by plowing up the old rows you have a new bed.

As to varieties, I tested out five or six kinds in Dakota and found the Dunlap as good as any that I tested, but as I moved away from there the next season after planting them, it was not a very fair test. In the spring of 1922, my son got a washtub full of Dakota strawberry plants from the

Experimental Farm, at Scott, and the following spring I got about 800 plants from him and set out on a south slope between two strips of trees in what is called a snow-trap. We had very little snow that winter—1923-1924—and the fore part of season 1924 was very dry, but in spite of the drought we put up over 20 quarts of strawberries for winter, and had all we could use and gave away lots to our friends. I think we ate and gave away twice as many as we put up for winter use.

I set out over 1,000 plants last spring and they did well, considering the dry season. Strawberries must be kept clean of weeds and not allowed to get too crowded in the bed.

I think that the Dakota is fully as good or better for this part as the Dunlap or any other variety. As to Everbearing, I have not had very great success with the Progressive. It may be that I got stung when I paid \$7.00 per 100 to a certain seed house for them.

Last summer I would go out to the strawberry patch with a milk pan and bring it in full of nice ripe strawberries before breakfast, and with sugar and cream it certainly made a tempting dish. It sure repaid for the little work it took to raise them.—John T. Moscrip, Major, Sask.



John T. Moscrip's strawberry plantation at Major, Sask.



The straw poultry house described by Thos. Scaife in the attendant article

Building a Straw Henhouse

I built a straw henhouse on the Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man., that proved a great success. It has a poultry enclosure in front for the hens to run in till most of them have laid, then they are let free for the rest of the day.

There are three henhouses on my farm, two lumber buildings and the straw one in question. I find the straw house as good, if not better, than the lumber ones. In the first place the straw house is warmer in the winter because no frost gathers on the walls, which are six feet thick all the way round. In front there are three windows, two storm windows, one on each side of the door and one small one over the door, giving plenty of light. This is one of the main features of the henhouse.

It is cool in summer, another great advantage, while an important feature is the way in which the nests are built right in the wall all the way round, with the exception of the front. The hens take a great fancy to these nests, just like building in a haystack. The roosts are on two sides, leaving an aisle down the centre.

This straw house is a simple, cheap and comfortable building. I used a post-hole auger, dug four holes for the corners, put good erutch posts in each and one or more posts between, depending on the size. Place one or more posts in the centre, cover the top with good poles and nail poles up the sides a foot apart, leaving room for the windows. Build a fence on the outside of the building either with wire or poles six feet from the frame work of the building fill with straw or hay and pack well build hay roof well over the sides to stop rain from soaking through to the nests.

This type of building enables anyone to start in the poultry business with very little initial expense. I keep pure-bred Barred Rocks, and am of the opinion that they are the best breed for the West, a good all-purpose bird both for the table and for laying eggs. I have 170 hens and pullets, of which 36 are kept in two separate pens, one dark and one light. I always carefully mate to improve the flock.

Poultry is a good paying side line if properly looked after. Observe regular feeding hours and give them plenty of mixed grain, meat, milk, fresh water, oyster shells, charcoal, sand, ashes, plenty of exercise, and last but not least, plenty of green feed. I feed sow thistle green in summer and cured for the winter, they relish it at all times.—Thomas Scaife, Marquette, Man.

Poultry Helps Pay the Mortgage

For the past three years I have been keeping records to find out just where we stood on the poultry question. I find that my flock of Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds brings the most profit on the farm, investment and labor considered.

To make it profitable one should have a pure-bred flock rather than mixed stock, because the feeding of them costs no more and eggs for hatching or stock for breeders sells for more than market price.

I always select the very best of my

flock for the breeding pen, for I have been more than repaid for so doing by getting better young stock. One gains by spending a little more money for a few extra good cockerels to head the pen rather than using a greater number of cockerels of inferior quality for the range flock.

Early hatching means better financial returns, as early hatched pullets, with good care, will yield a large yearly profit by laying eggs in November and December when prices are high; besides the breeding cockerels mature by December 1, when their sale is good.

My poultry house is far from a modern affair, and is very cheaply equipped, but it is kept sanitary.

By rearing the early hatched pullets on new ground hastens maturity and keeps down disease. Old ground that has had poultry on it for years has become so infested with disease and especially worms that it should not be used. Worms, as we have just found out, are the cause of many diseases in our farm flocks.

We are a family of five, and the poultry helps to buy the groceries and clothing for us all. I get rather discouraged at times about all the work it takes to keep the self-feeder supplied and all the cleaning for sanitation of the houses. But when I know there is a big profit, above that of others who don't care for their poultry, then I take a long breath and let the good work go on.

All the loafers and slow-maturing birds are culled out often, not twice a year, but every day if necessary. The hen is the only thing on the farm that will eat 18 to 20 times her weight in feed, so one cannot afford to keep the loafers who will eat just as much but bring no returns.

One year my profits from 124 hens, from November 1 until October 31, of the next year was \$394.03, or \$3.18 per bird. Total receipts from the poultry during that time were \$776.82, while as nearly as it could be figured the feed cost \$394.80. Some of the eggs were sold at market price and some at a higher price for hatching. The income from the sale of cockerels for breeders is included in the above.

It was this year that I found that advertising offers the most feasible method for disposal of stock, and its cost is minimum in proportion to profits.

Here is what I found. I had 40 large Rhode Island Red cockerels to sell. They were from full-blooded stock and a good laying strain. I dressed 10 of these birds and shipped them to Winnipeg. After the express was paid I received less than a dollar apiece for the birds. Now these were extra large birds and well prepared and dressed for market, so I expected to receive a fancy price for them. I decided to try and sell the rest for breeding as it seemed a shame to kill such nice specimens.

By sending a small ad. to The Grain Growers' Guide, said ad. costing me less than \$2.00, for it only run the one week, I sold 20 of my cockerels for \$3.50, and the other 10 for \$3.00. Not only did I sell them all but orders kept coming until I had to return orders for eleven.

I feel that hens are profitable when one gets such satisfactory returns, and

feel well satisfied, particularly when one realizes the numerous things a busy housewife has to look after. Knowing that my chickens do more than meet the incidental expenses, I am glad to share my ideas of handling poultry for profit on the farm.—Marilla R. Whitmore, Poplar Point.

An Indian Prophecy Fulfilled

Continued from Page 7

his riders, when they came to the corral, and while the yearlings obeyed, an occasional two-year-old planted all four feet firmly on the ground, pawed up a little dirt and waited for something to happen.

"Hafta get in there, fellers," would come from Slim Johnson, a lanky rider in yellow shirt and brilliant purple kerchief. Slim apparently is a fatalist, believing that nothing will happen which has not been ordained, but at least he had presence of mind enough to keep one foot within reaching distance of the fence.

And so it was that Round One ended in Slim's favor, with Cleo, a two-year-old cow, a close second, as she hooked a wicked horn at the seat of Slim's trousers, fast disappearing out of reach.

"Hafta rope 'er, fellers," said Slim—and the fun began.

The three R's learned at school failed to give the horse-power of a two-year-old buffalo, but anyone who watched the loading at Wainwright will vouch for the fact that one two-year-old buffalo cow equals 10 cowboys.

A buffalo cow doing a fandango in a cloud of dust, with six or eight dusky cowboys hanging on to a rope; then the opening of the proper gate and the disappearance of the cow.

As an insurance risk the Wainwright Park cowboy seems to rank about zero minus 50 per cent.

Once loaded the animals were provided with plenty of feed and water and their ears attached to the Canadian National westbound freight for Edmonton. Then they were transferred to the Alberta and Great Waterways line for the balance of their rail journey to Waterways, some 200 miles north of Edmonton, and the first shipment, which the writer accompanied that far, went through without mishap and with little more difficulty than would a shipment of range cattle.

Somewhere north of the Peace River, where the Wood Bison lives alone in his glory, the huskiest of wood bison bulls has probably, by this time, added Cleo and a few of her sisters to his harem, though it would not be without a protest and a fight from some of the young male plains buffalo, who accompanied them north. Just what will happen in the way of mixing and interbreeding during the next few years will be closely watched by rangers of the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, who are guarding the buffalo in their northern habitat. In any event, before the end of this summer, 2,000 of the young Wainwright buffalo will have been

moved north to the wood bison range, there to roam at their own sweet will, and reports of their progress will be eagerly awaited.

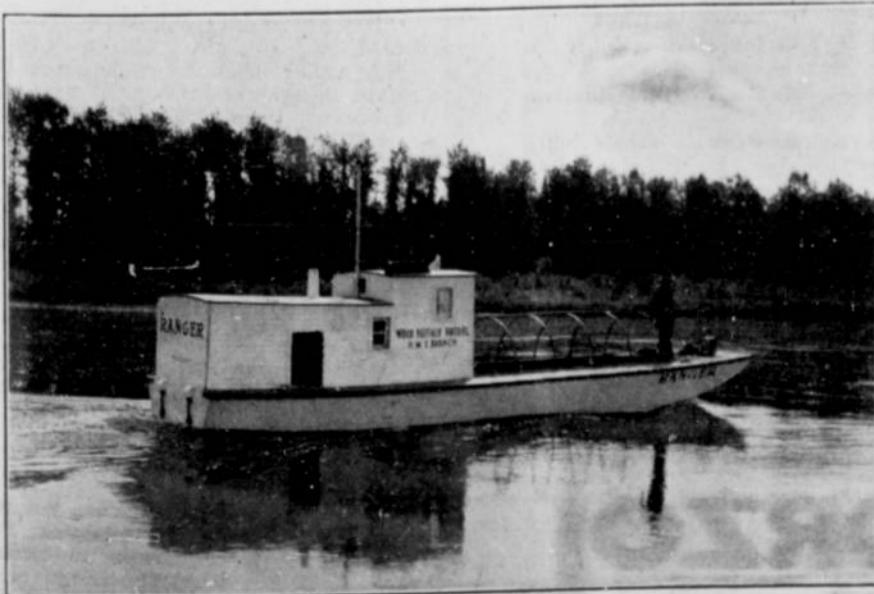
Opinions of old-timers in the north vary as to the effect of the move on these youngsters. Few of them have seen the wood bison, for the territory over which they roam is a wild region, covered with poplar, willow and jack-pine bluffs, with stretches of prairie intervening. Those who have seen the wood bison say that seen through the brush they look like moving houses, much larger than the plains animal. However, the plains buffalo, at six years old, is no pigmy, and is far from being a desirable household pet. When it becomes necessary to ship one of these animals the only safe means is to fasten him in an individual crate, made of strong planking, and then take no chances. All the trappers and hunters are agreed, however, on the fact that feed is plentiful up there for the newcomers, and they see no reason why they should not thrive through the winter after having had a good summer on such rich pasturage.

The movement north was supervised by D. N. Christie, of the Northwest Territories Branch, who will be in charge of the rangers this summer, and who will probably have an interesting tale to relate on his return "up south."

And if, a few years hence, someone informs you that they are going out for a buffalo hunt; don't immediately call for a straight-jacket, it may quite possibly be true.

Ten Commandments for Cow Owners

1. Thou shalt feed the milk cows enough—all they will eat.
2. Feed the cows according to their production; about one pound of grain to from three to four pounds of milk.
3. Thou shalt grow a balanced ration for the cows on your farm; sweet clover and alfalfa are necessary.
4. Feed the cows a ration made up of several feeds for variety.
5. Thou shalt strive to provide a succulent feed—corn silage is best.
6. Feed a bulky, palatable ration, including salt.
7. Weigh and test the milk and estimate the cost of the feed to determine which cows are helping you pay the bills.
8. Thou shalt not allow the cows to stay out of doors until they are chilled; provide a comfortable shelter.
9. Thou shalt not force the cows to drink ice-cold water—and water them at least twice a day.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's cows, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's feed supply, nor his cream check, nor his barns, nor anything that is thy neighbor's, but shall plan to produce plenty of farm-grown feed, get a pure-bred bull, and hustle to outdo thy neighbor at producing butter-fat profitably, that thy days may be long and happy in the Land of the Dakotas.—North Dakota Agricultural College.



The patrol boat in the Wood Buffalo Reserve

Watch your horses

AT the first sign of soreness prompt application will prevent a serious trouble. For spavin, fistula, capped hock, curb, splint, thoroughpin, wind galls, etc., Gombault's Caustic Balsam penetrates quickly to the seat of the trouble without harmful effects and promotes healthy circulation. A wonderful improvement over old-fashioned methods of firing and cauterising. Watch your horses and have a bottle ready when needed. \$1.50 at your druggist's or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ont., sole distributors for Canada.

EXCELLENT for human application in cases of rheumatism and kindred ailments. Try it yourself.



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"Maple Leaf" Cross-Cut Saws

Ask for them by Name



The fine RAZOR STEEL used in all our Maple Leaf Saws is manufactured exclusively for us. Our secret tempering process refines and toughens the steel to such an extent that Maple Leaf Saws will stand up under the most severe tests and last longer than any other saw on the market.

If your local dealer cannot show our Cross-Cut Saws, write for illustrated leaflet and give his name and address to the manufacturers, SHURLY DIETRICH CO. LTD., makers of the famous MAPLE LEAF SAWS for over 50 years at GALT, CANADA.

Horseshoe Pitching

An old rural game experiences a return to popularity. Rules are overhauled to serve for championship contests at state fairs

SINCE the publication of The Guide issue of June 17, showing a couple of ranchmen pitching horseshoes outside a log cabin, numerous requests have come to us asking for the official rules of the game. The game of horseshoes has come into great popularity recently in the central United States. There are large numbers of clubs whose members have taken up the sport with all the ardor of golfers. There is even a magazine devoted to the sport, and at state fairs individuals and clubs compete for state championships.

To meet this growing popularity it has been necessary to formulate a set of rules for national and international acceptance, and the following were adopted through the United States, January 1, 1922:

Official Rules

Grounds and Courts—Rule 1. The grounds shall be as level as possible. Pitcher's box shall be filled with potter's clay or any substitute of a like nature, the clay must be kept moist and worked to a putty-like condition and to a depth of not less than six inches and at least 18 inches around the stake.

Pitcher's Box—Rule 2. The pitcher's box shall extend three feet on either side to the rear and front of the stake. Said box shall be constructed 2 x 4, and shall not extend more than one inch above the level of ground. Where several or more courts are constructed a 2 x 4 shall be laid full length of such courts three feet in front of the stakes. In delivering the shoe into the opposite pitcher's box a contestant may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. For indoor pitching the boxes shall not

exceed six inches in height above the adjoining grade.

Stones—Rule 3. The stakes shall be of iron, one inch in diameter, perpendicular, inclined one inch toward the opposite stake and extending eight inches above the ground in the pitcher's box. On single courts the stakes shall be set in the centre of the pitcher's box. Where several or more courts are constructed, the stakes shall be not less than eight feet apart, in a straight direct line where possible.

Horseshoes—Rule 4. No horseshoes shall exceed the following regulations: 7½ inches in length, 7 inches in width, 2½ pounds in weight. No toe or heel calk shall measure over three-quarters of an inch in length. Opening between the calks shall not exceed 3½ inches, inside measurement. No horseshoe constructed in a freak design will be considered regulation.

Regulation Games—Rule 5. A standard regulation game shall consist of 50 points and the contestant first scoring this number after all shoes have been pitched, shall be declared the winner. In all match or exhibition games between two contestants, 11 games of 50 points each shall be an official series, the one winning six games shall be declared the winner.

Pitching Distance—Rule 6. The standard regulation distance shall be 40 feet from stake to stake, measuring where the stake enters the ground. For women in contests and tournaments the distance shall be 30 feet.

Pitching Rules—Rule 7. No contestant shall walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes, before making his first or final pitch. All contestants shall

Continued on Page 18

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

IT was not, Santoine instantly sensed, from mere surprise or fright at finding some intruder in the room; that must have been expected. This was from something more astounding, from something incredible.

"What is it?" Santoine cried.

"Good God! Basil!"

"Who is it, Wallace?" the blind man knew now that his friend's incoherence came from recognition of someone, not alone from some sight of horror. "Who is it, Wallace?" he repeated, curbing himself.

"Basil! It is—it must be—I know him! It is—"

A shot roared in front of Santoine. The blind man, starting back at the shock of it, drew in the powder-gas with his breath; but the bullet was not for him. Instead, he heard his friend scream and choke and half call, half cough.

"Wallace!" Santoine cried out; but his voice was lost in the roar of another shot. This was not fired by the same one who had just fired; at least, it was not from the same part of the room; and instantly, from another side, a third shot came. Then in the midst of rush and confusion, another shot

roared; the light was out again; then all was gone; the noise was outside; the room was still except for a cough and choke as Blatchford—somewhere on the floor in front of the blind man tried again to speak.

Basil Santoine, groping with his hands, found him. The blind man knelt and with his fingers went over his cousin's face; he found the wound on the neck where Blatchford's life was running away. He was still conscious. Santoine knew that he was trying his best to speak, to say just one word—a name—to tell whom he had seen and who had shot him; but he could not.

Santoine put his hand over a hand of his cousin. "That's all right, Wally; that's all right," he assured him. And now he knew that Blatchford's consciousness was going forever. Santoine knew what must be most on his friend's mind at that last moment as it had been most on his mind during more than thirty years. "And about my blindness, Wallace, that was the best thing that ever happened to me. I'd never have done what I have if I hadn't been blind."

Blatchford's fingers closed tightly on

Santoine's; they did not relax but now remained closed, though without strength. The blind man bowed and then lifted his head. His friend was dead, and others were rushing into the room—the butler, one of the chauffeurs, Avery, more men servants; the light was on again, and amid the tumult and alarms of the discoveries shown by the light, some rushed to the windows to the south in pursuit of those who had escaped from the room. Avery and one or two others rushed up to Santoine; now the blind man heard, above their cries and alarms, the voice of his daughter. She was beside him, where he knelt next the body of Blatchford, and she put back others who crowded about.

"Father! What has happened? Why are you here? Oh, father, Cousin Wallace!"

"He is dead," Santoine said. "They shot him!"

"Father; how was it? You—"

"There are none of them in the room?" he asked her in reply.

"None of them?"

Her failure to understand answered him. If any of the men who fought there had not got away, she would have understood. "They were not all together," he said. "There were three, at least. One was not with the others. They fired at each other, I believe, after one shot him." Santoine's hand was still in Blatchford's. "I heard

them below." He told shortly how he had gone down, how Blatchford had entered and been shot.

The blind man, still kneeling, heard the ordering and organizing of others for the pursuit; now women servants from the other part of the house were taking charge of affairs in the room. He heard Avery questioning them; none of the servants had had part in the fight in the room; there had been no signal heard, Santoine was told, upon any of the bells which he had tried to ring from his room. Eaton was the only person from the house who was missing. Harriet had gone for a moment; the blind man called her back and demanded that she stay beside him; he had not yet moved from Blatchford's body. His daughter returned; her hand on his shoulder was trembling and cold—he could feel it through the linen of his pajama jacket.

"Father, you must go back to bed!" she commanded uselessly. He would not stir yet. A servant, at her call, brought a robe which she put over him, and she drew slippers on his feet.

"They came, at least some of them came,"—Santoine had risen, fighting down his grief over his cousin's death; he stood holding the robe about him—"for what was in your safe, Harriet."

"I know; I saw it open."

"What is gone?" Santoine demanded.

He heard her picking up the contents of the safe from the floor and carrying them to the table and examining them; he was conscious that, having done this, she stood staring about the room as though to see whether anything had escaped her search.

"What is gone?" Santoine repeated.

"Why—nearly all the formal papers seem to be gone; lists and agreements relating to a dozen different things."

"None of the correspondence?"

"No; that all seems to be here."

Santoine was breathing quickly; the trust for which he had been ready to die—for which Blatchford had died—seemed safe; but recognition of this only emphasized and deepened his perplexity as to what the meaning had been of the struggle which an instant before had been going on around him.

"We don't know whether he got it, then, or not!" It was Avery's voice which broke in upon him; Santoine merely listened.

"He? Who?" He heard his daughter's challenge.

"Why, Eaton. It is plain enough what happened here, isn't it?" Avery answered. "He came here to this room for what he was after—for what he has been after from the first—whatever that may have been! He came prepared to force the safe and get it! But he was surprised—"

"By whom?" the blind man asked.

"By whomever it is that has been following him. I don't attempt to explain who they were, Mr. Santoine; for I don't know. But—whomever they were—in doing this, he laid himself open to attack by them. They were watching—saw him enter here. They attacked him here. Wallace switched on the light and recognized him; so he shot Wallace and ran with whatever he could grab up of the contents of the safe, hoping that by luck he'd get what he was after."

"It isn't so—it isn't so!" Harriet denied.

Her father checked her; he stood an instant thoughtful. "Who is directing the pursuit, Donald?" he asked.

Avery went out at once. The window to the south, which stood open, was closed. The blind man turned to his daughter.

"Now, Harriet," he commanded. He put a hand out and touched Harriet's clothing; he found she had on a heavy robe. She understood that her father would not move till she had seen the room for him. She gazed about again, therefore, and told him what she saw. "There was some sort of a struggle near my safe," she said. "Chairs—everywhere there is knocked about."

"Yes."

"There is also blood there—a big spot of it on the floor."

"I found that," said Santoine. "There is blood behind the table near the middle of the room."

"Ah! A man fired from near there, too!"



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MANY Ford owners complain of the cost of operating their cars. Frequent repairs, low gasoline and oil mileage, costly chattering, excess carbon—all these pile up expense and defeat economy.

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The special Ford system of lubrication

The engine and transmission of your Ford are combined in one housing. Both are lubricated by one oil—the same oil.

Ordinary motor oils are not designed to do both these jobs. They may lubricate the engine perfectly but fail as a lubricant for the transmission. This failure results in jerky chattering

—destructive vibration—when you start, stop and reverse.

You can now eliminate this costly chattering, and, at the same time, lubricate your Ford engine perfectly by using Veedol Forzol, the economy oil made for Fords exclusively. It gives these eight economies in operation.

The Eight Economies of Veedol Forzol

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Drive around to the nearest dealer or authorized Ford Agent who sells Veedol Forzol. Have your crankcase drained and refilled with Veedol Forzol. Then test the "8 Economies" yourself.

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"There are cartridges on the floor—"
"Cartridges?"

"Cartridge shells, I mean, empty, near both those spots of blood. There are cartridge shells near the fireplace; but no blood there."

"Yes; the bullets?"

"There are marks everywhere—above the mantel, all about."

"Yes."

"There is a bar of iron with a bent end near the table—between it and the window; there are two flashlights, both extinguished."

"How was the safe opened?"

"The combination has been cut completely away; there is an—an instrument connected with the electric-light fixture which seems to have done the cutting. There is a hand-drill, too—I think it is a hand-drill. The inner door has been drilled through, and the catches drawn back."

"Who is this?"

The valet, who had been sent to Eaton's room, had returned with his report. "Mr. Eaton went from his room fully dressed sir," he said to Santoine, "except for his shoes. I found all his shoes in his room."

During the report, the blind man felt his daughter's grasp on his arm become tense and relax and tighten again. Then, as though she realized she was adding to his comprehension of what she had already betrayed, she suddenly took her hand from her father's arm. Santoine turned his face toward his daughter. Another twinge racked the tumult of his emotions. He groped and groped again, trying to catch his daughter's hand; but she avoided him. She directed servants to lift Blatchford's body and told them where to bear it. After that, Santoine resisted no longer. He let the servant's at his daughter's direction, help him to his room. His daughter went with him and saw that he was safe in bed; she stood beside him while the nurse washed the blood-splotches from his hands and feet. When the nurse had finished, he still felt his daughter's presence; she drew nearer to him.

"Father?" she questioned.

"Yes."

"You don't agree with Donald, do you?—that Mr. Eaton went to the study to—to get something, and that whoever has been following him found him there and—and interrupted him and he killed Cousin Wallace?"

Santoine was silent an instant. "That seems the correct explanation, Harriet," he evaded. "It does not fully explain; but it seems correct as far as it goes. If Donald asks you what my opinion is, tell him it is that."

He felt his daughter shrink away from him.

The blind man made no move to draw her back to him; he lay perfectly still; his head rested flat upon the pillows; his hands were clasped tightly together above the coverlet. He had accused himself, in the room below, because, by the manner he had chosen to treat Eaton, he had slain the man he loved best and had forced a friendship with Eaton on his daughter which, he saw, had gone further than mere friendship; it had gone, he knew now, even to the irretrievable between man and woman—had brought her, that is, to the state where, no matter what Eaton was or did, she must suffer with him! But Santoine was not accusing himself now; he was feeling only the fulfillment of that threat against those who had trusted him with their secrets, which he had felt vaguely after the murder of Gabriel Warden and, more plainly with the events of each succeeding day, ever since. For that threat, just now, had culminated in his presence in purposeful, violent action; but Santoine in his blindness had been unable—and was still unable—to tell what that action meant.

Of the three men who had fought in his presence in the room below—one before the safe, one at the fireplace, one behind the table—which had been Eaton? What had he been doing there? Who were the others? What had any of them—or all of them—wanted? For Santoine, the answer to these questions transcended now every personal interest. So, in his uncertainty, Santoine had drawn into himself—withdrawn confidence in his thoughts from all around, from Donald Avery, even from his daughter—until

the answer should be found. His blind eyes were turned toward the ceiling, and his long, well-shaped fingers trembled with the intensity of his thought. But he realized, even in his absorption, that his daughter had drawn away from him. So, presently, he stirred.

"Harriet," he said.

It was the nurse who answered him. "Miss Santoine has gone downstairs. What is it you want of her, Mr. Santoine?"

The blind man hesitated, and checked the impulse he had had. "Nothing," he replied.

CHAPTER XIX

Pursuit

Harriet Santoine, still clad only in the heavy robe over her nightdress and in slippers, went from her father's bedroom swiftly down into the study again; what she was going to do there she did not definitely know. She heard, as she descended the stairs, the steward in the hall outside the study calling up the police stations of the neighboring villages and giving news of what had happened and instructions to watch the roads; but as she reached the foot of the stairs, a servant closed the study

doors. The great, curtained room in its terrifying disorder was brightly lighted, empty, absolutely still. She had given directions that, except for the removal of Blatchford's body, all must be left as it was in the room till the arrival of the police. She stood an instant with hands pressed against her breast, staring down at the spots upon the floor.

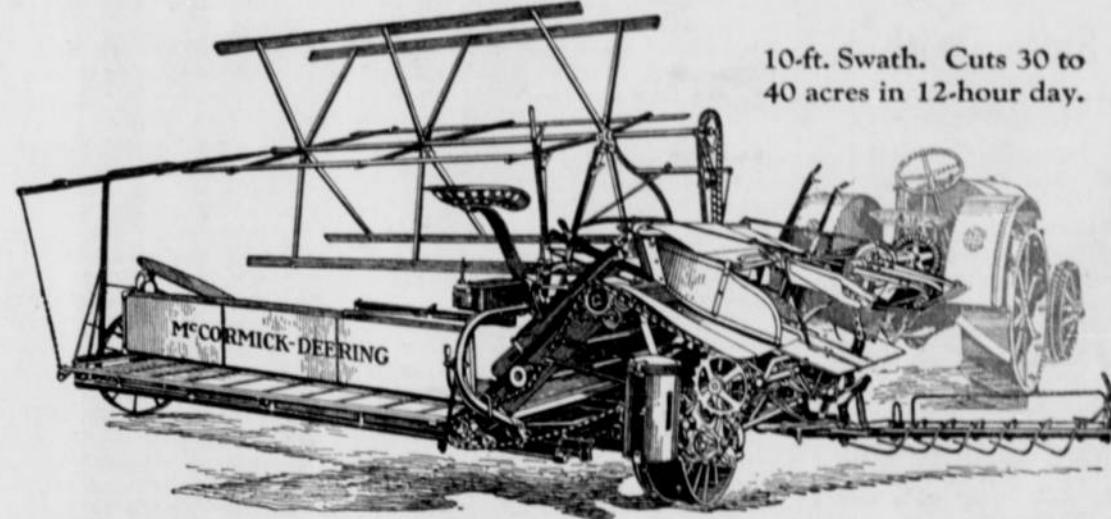
There were three of these spots now—one where Blatchford's body had lain. They were soaking brownly into the rugs but standing still red and thick upon the polished floor. Was one of them Eaton's?

Something within her told her that it was, and the fierce desire to go to him, to help him, was all she felt just now. It was Donald Avery's and her father's accusation of Eaton that had made her feel like this. She had been feeling, the moment before Donald had spoken, that Philip Eaton had played upon her that evening in making her take him to his confederate in the ravine in order to plan and consummate something here. Above her grief and horror at the killing of her cousin and the danger to her father, had arisen the anguish of her guilt with Eaton, the agony of her betrayal. But their accu-

sation that Eaton had killed Wallace Blatchford, seeing him, knowing him—in the light—had swept all that away; all there was of her seemed to have risen in denial of that. Before her eyes, half shut, she saw again the body of her cousin Wallace lying in its blood on the floor, with her father kneeling beside it, his blind eyes raised in helplessness to the light; but she saw now another body too—Eaton's—not here—lying somewhere in the bare, wind-swept woods, shot down by those pursuing him.

She looked at the face of the clock and then down to the pendulum to see whether it had stopped; but the pendulum was swinging. The hands stood at half past one o'clock; now she recalled that, in her first wild gaze about the room when she rushed in with the others, she had seen the hands showing a minute or so short of twenty minutes past one. Not quite a quarter of an hour had passed since the alarm! The pursuit could not have moved far away. She reopened the window through which the pursuers had passed and stepped out on to the dark lawn. She stood drawing the robe about her against the chill night air, dazed, stunned. The house

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behind her, the stables, the chauffeurs' quarters above the garages, the gardeners' cottages, all blazed now with light, but she saw no one about. The men servants—except the steward—had joined the pursuit; she heard them to the south beating the naked woods and shrubbery and calling to each other. A half mile down the beach she heard shouts and a shot; she saw dimly through the night in that direction a boat without lights moving swiftly out upon the lake.

Her hands clenched and pressed against her breast; she stood straining at the sounds of the man-hunt. It had turned west, it seemed; it was coming back her way, but to the west of the house. She staggered a little and could not stand; she stepped away from the house in the direction of the pursuit; following the way it seemed to be going, she crossed the lawn toward the garage. A light suddenly shone out there, and she went on.

The wide door at the car driveway was pushed open, and some one was within working over a car. His back was toward her, and he was bent over the engine, but, at the glance, she knew him and recoiled, gasping. It was Eaton. He turned at the same instant and saw her.

"Oh; it's you!" he cried to her.

Her heart, which almost had ceased to beat, raced her pulses again. At the sound she had made on the driveway, he had turned to her as a hunted thing, cornered, desperate, certain that whoever came must be against him. His cry to her had recognized her as the only one who could come and not be against him; it had hailed her with relief as bringing him help. He could not have cried out so at that instant at sight of her if he had been guilty of what they had accused. Now she saw too, as he faced her, blood flowing over his face; blood soaked a shoulder of his coat, and his left arm dangling at his side; but now, as he threw back his head and straightened in his relief at finding it was she who had surprised him, she saw in him an exultation and excitement she had never seen before—something which her presence alone could not have caused. To-night, she sensed vaguely, something had happened to him which had changed his attitude toward her and everything else.

"Yes; it's I!" she cried quickly and rushed to him. "It's I! It's I!" wildly, she reassured him. "You're hurt!" She touched his shoulder. "You're hurt! I knew you were!"

He pushed her back with his right hand and held her away from him. "Did they hurt your father?"

"Hurt father? No." "But Mr. Blatchford—"

"Dead," she answered dully. "They killed him, then!"

"Yes; they—" She iterated. He was telling her now—unnecessarily—that he had had nothing to do with it; it was the others who had done that.

He released her and wiped the blood from his eyes with the heel of his hand. "The poor old man," he said, "—the poor old man!"

She drew toward him in the realization that he could find sympathy for others even in such a time as this.

"Where's the key?" he demanded of her. He stared over her again but without surprise even in his eyes, at her state; if she was there at all at that time, that was the only way she could have come.

"The key?" "The key for the battery and magneto—the key you start the car with."

She ran to a shelf and brought it to him; he used it and pressed the starting lever. The engine started and he sprang to the seat. His left arm still hanging useless at his side; he tried to throw in the gears with his right hand; but the mechanism of the car was strange to him. She leaped up beside him.

"Move over!" she commanded. "It's this way!"

He slipped to the side and she took the driving seat, threw in the gears expertly, and the car shot from the garage. She switched on the electric headlights as they dashed down the driveway and threw a bright white glare upon the roadway a hundred yards ahead to the gates. Beyond the gates the public pike ran north and south.

"Which way?" she demanded of him, slowing the car.

"Stop!" he cried to her. "Stop and get out! You mustn't do this!"

"You could not pass alone," she said. "Father's men would close the gates upon you."

"The men? There are no men there now—they went to the beach—before! They must have heard something there! It was their being there that turned him—the others back. They tried for the lake and were turned back and got away in a machine; I followed—back up here!"

Harriet Santoine glanced at the face of the man beside her. She could see his features only vaguely; she could see no expression; only the position of his head. But now she knew that she was not helping him to run away; he was no longer hunted—at least he was not only hunted; he was hunting others too. As the car rolled down upon the open gates and she strained forward in the seat beside her, she knew that what he was feeling was a wild eagerness in this pursuit.

"Right or left—quick!" she demanded of him. "I'll take one or the other."

"Right," he shot out; but already, remembering the direction of the pursuit, she had chosen the road to the right and raced on. He caught the driving wheel with his good hand and tried to take it from her; she resisted and warned him:

"I'm going to drive this car; if you try to take it, it'll throw us both into the ditch."

"If we catch up with them, they'll shoot; give me the car," he begged.

"We'll catch up with them first."

"Then you'll do what I say?"

"Yes," she made the bargain.

"There are their tracks!" he pointed for her.

The road was soft with the rains that precede spring, and she saw in the bright flare of the headlights, where some heavy car, fast driven, had gouged deep into the earth at the roadside; she noted the pattern of the tires.

"How do you know those are their tracks?" she asked him.

"I told you, I followed them to where they got their machine."

"Who are they?"

"The men who shot Mr. Blatchford."

"Who are they?" she put to him directly again.

He waited, and she knew that he was not going to answer her directly. She was running the car now at very high speed; the tiny electric light above the speedometer showed they were running at forty-five miles an hour and the strip was still turning to higher figures.

Suddenly he caught her arm. The road has forked, and he pointed to the left; she swung the car that way, again seeing as they made the turn, the tire-tracks they were following. She was not able now to watch these tracks; she could watch only the road and car; but she was aware that the way they were following had led them into and out of private grounds. Plainly the men they were following knew the neighborhood well and had chosen this road in advance as avoiding the more public roads which might be watched. She noted they were turning always to the left; now she understood that they were making a great circle to west and north and returning toward, but well west of, her father's house; thus she knew that those they were following had made this circuit to confuse pursuit and that their objective was the great city to the south.

They were racing now over a little used road which bisected a forested section still held as acreage; old, rickety wooden bridges spanned ravines. One of these appeared in the radiance of the headlight a hundred yards ahead; the next instant the car was dashing upon it. Harriet could feel the shake and tremble of the loosely nailed boards as the driving wheels struck; there was a crash as some strut, below, gave way; the old bridge bent but recoiled; the car bounded across it, the rear wheels skidding in the moist earth as they swung off the boards.

Harriet felt Eaton grab her arm.

"You mustn't do that again!"

"Why?"

"You mustn't do that again!" he repeated the order; it was too obvious to tell her it was not safe.

She laughed. Less than five minutes before, as she stood outside the room where her father's cousin had just been murdered, it had seemed she could never laugh again. The car raced up a little hill and now and again was descending; the headlights showed another bridge over a ravine.

"Slow! Stop!" her companion commanded.

She paid no attention and raced the car on; he put his hand on the wheel and with his foot tried to push her from the accelerator; but she fought him; the car swayed and all but ran away as they approached the bridge. "Give it to me!" she screamed to him and wrenched the car about. It was upon the bridge and across it; as they skidded upon the mud of the road again, they could hear the bridge cracking behind.

"Harriet!" he pleaded with her.

She steered the car on, recklessly, her heart thumping with more than the thrill of the chase. "They're the men who tried to kill you, aren't they?" she rejoined. The speed at which they were going did not permit her to look about; she had to keep her eyes on the road at that moment when she knew within herself and was telling the man beside her that she from that moment must be at one with him. For already she had said it; as she risked herself in the pursuit, she thought of the men they were after not chiefly as those who had killed her cousin but as those who had threatened Eaton. "What do I care what happens to me, if we catch them?" she cried.

"Harriet!" he repeated her name again.

"Philip!"

She felt him shrink and change as she called the name. It had been clear to her, of course, that, since she had known him, the name he had been using was not his own. Often she had wondered what his name was; now she had to know. "What should I call you?" she demanded of him.

"My name," he said, "is Hugh."

"Hugh!" she called it.

"Yes."

"Hugh!" She waited for the rest; but he told no more. "Hugh!" she whispered to herself again his name now. "Hugh!"

Her eyes, which had watched the road for the guiding of the car, had followed his gesture from time to time pointing out the tracks made by the machine they were pursuing. These tracks still ran on ahead; as she gazed down the road, a red glow beyond the bare trees was lighting the sky. A glance at Hugh told that he also had seen it.

"A fire?" she referred to him.

"Looks like it."

They said no more as they rushed on; but the red glow was spreading, and yellow flames soon were in sight shooting higher and higher; these were clouded off for an instant only to appear flaring higher again, and the breeze brought the smell of seasoned wood burning.

"It's right across the road!" Hugh announced as they neared it.

"It's the bridge over the next ravine," Harriet said. Her foot already was bearing upon the brake, and the power was shut off; the car coasted on slowly. For both could see now that the wooden span was blazing from end to end; it was old wood, swift to burn and going like tinder. There was no possible chance for the car to cross it. The girl brought the machine to a stop fifty feet from the edge of the ravine; the fire was so hot that the gasoline tank would not be safe nearer. She gazed down at the tire-marks on the road.

"They crossed with their machine," she said to Hugh.

"And fired the bridge behind. They must have poured gasoline over it and lighted it at both ends."

She sat with one hand still straining at the driving wheel, the other playing with the gear lever.

"There's no other way across that ravine, I suppose," Hugh questioned her.

"The other road's back more than a mile, and two miles about." She threw in the reverse and started to turn. Hugh shook his head. "That's no use."

"No," she agreed, and stopped the car again. Hugh stepped down on the ground. A man appeared on the other side of the ravine. He stood and stared at the burning span and, seeing the machine on the other side, he scrambled down the slope of the ravine. Eaton met him as he came up to the road again. The man was one of the artisans—a carpenter or jack-of-all-work—who had little cottages, with patches for garden, through the undivided acreage beyond the big estates. He had hastily and only partly dressed; he stared at Eaton's hurt with astonishment which increased as he gazed at the girl in the driving seat of the car. He did not recognize her except as one of the class to whom he owed employment; he pulled off his cap and stared back to Eaton with wonder.

"What's happened, sir? What's the matter?"

Eaton did not answer, but Harriet now recognized the man. "Mr. Blatchford was shot to-night at father's house, Dibley," she said.

"Miss Santoine!" Dibley cried.

"We think the men went this way," she continued.

"Did you see anyone pass?" Eaton challenged the man.

"In a motor, sir?"

"Yes; down this road in a motor."

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"Just now, sir."

"Just now?"

"Not five minutes ago. Just before I saw the bridge on fire here."

"How was that?"

"I live there just beyond, near the road. I heard my pump going."

"Your pump?"

"Yes, sir. I've a pump in my front yard. There's no water piped through here, sir."

"Of course. Go on, Dibley."

"I looked out and saw a machine stopped out in the road. One man was pumping water into a bucket for another."

"Then what did you do?"

"Nothing, sir. I just watched them. Motor people often stop at my pump for water."

"I see. Go on."

"That's all about them, sir. I thought nothing about it—they wouldn't wake me to ask for water; they'd just take it. Then I saw the fire over there—"

"No; go back," Eaton interrupted. "First how many men were there in the car?"

"How many? Three, sir."

Eaton started. "Only three; you're sure?"

"Yes, sir; I could see them plain. There was the two at the pump; one more stayed in the car."

Eaton seized the man in his intentness. "You're sure there weren't any more, Dibley? Think; be sure! There weren't three more or even one more person hidden in the tonneau of the car?"

"The tonneau, sir?"

"The back seats, I mean."

"No, sir; I could see into the car. It was almost right below me, sir. My house has a room above; that's where I was sleeping."

"Then did you watch the men with the water?"

"Watch them, sir?"

"What they did with it; you're sure they didn't take it to the rear seat to give it to someone there. You see, we think one of the men was hurt," Eaton explained.

"No, sir. I'd noticed if they did that."

"Then did they put it into the radiator—here in front where motorists use water?"

Dibley stared. "No, sir; I didn't think of it then, but they didn't. They didn't put it into the car. They took it in their bucket with them. It was one of those folding buckets motor people have."

Eaton gazed at the man. "Only three, you are sure!" he repeated. "And none of them seemed to be hurt!"

"No, sir."

"Then they went off in the other direction from the bridge?"

"Yes, sir. I didn't notice the bridge burning till after they went. So I came down here."

Eaton let the man go. Dibley looked

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again at the girl and moved away a little. She turned to Eaton.

"What does that mean?" she called to him. "How many should there have been in the machine? What did they want with the water?"

"Six!" Eaton told her. "There should have been six in the machine, and one, at least, badly hurt!"

Dibley stood dully apart, staring at one and then at the other and next to the flaming bridge. He looked down the road. "There's another car coming," he announced. "Two cars!"

The double glare from the headlights of a motor shone through the tree-trunks as the car topped and came swiftly down a rise three-quarters of a mile away and around the last turn back on the road; another pair of blinding lights followed. There was no doubt that this must be the pursuit from Santoine's house. Eaton stood beside Harriet, who had stayed in the driving seat of the car.

"You know Dibley well, Harriet?" he asked.

"He's worked on our place. He's dependable," she answered.

Eaton put his hand over her's which still clung to the driving wheel. "I'm going just beside the road here," he said to her, quietly. "I'm armed, of course. If those are your people, you'd better go back with them. I'm sure they are; but I'll wait and see."

She caught at his hand. "No; no!" she cried. "You must get as far away as you can before they come! I'm going back to meet and hold them." She threw the car into the reverse, backed and turned it and brought it again on to the road. He came beside her again, putting out his hand; she seized it. Her hands for an instant clung to it, his to hers.

"You must go—quick!" she urged; "but how am I to know what becomes of you—where you are? Shall I hear from you—shall I ever see you?"

"No news will be good news," he said, "until—"

"Until what?"

"Until—" And again that unknown something which a thousand times—it seemed to her—had checked his word and action toward her made him pause; but nothing could completely bar them

from one another now. "Until they catch and destroy me, or—until I come to you as—as you have never known me yet!"

An instant more she clung to him. The double headlights flared into sight again upon the road, much nearer now and coming fast. She released him; he plunged into the bushes beside the road, and the damp, bare twigs lashed against one another at his passage; then she shot her car forward. But she had made only a few hundred yards when the first of the two cars met her. It turned to its right to pass, she turned the same way; the approaching car twisted to the left, she swung hers to oppose it. The two cars did not strike; they stopped, radiator to radiator, with rear wheels locked. The second car drew up behind the first. The glare of her headlights showed her both were full of armed men. Their headlights, revealing her to them, hushed suddenly their angry ejaculations. She recognized Avery in the first car; he leaped out and ran up to her.

"Harriet! In God's name, what are you doing here?"

She sat unmoved in her seat, gazing at him. Men leaping from the cars, ran past her down the road toward the ravine and the burning bridge. She longed to look once more in the direction in which Eaton had disappeared, but she did not. Avery reached up and over the side of the car and caught her arm, repeating his demand for an explanation. She could see, turning in her seat, the men who had run past surrounding Dibley on the road and questioning him. Avery, gaining no satisfaction from her, let go her arm; his hand dropped to the back of the seat and he drew it up quickly.

"Harriet, there's blood here!"

She did not reply. He stared at her and seemed to comprehend.

He shouted to the men around Dibley and ran toward them. They called in answer to his shout, and she could see Dibley pointing out to them the way Eaton had gone. The men, scattering themselves at intervals along the edge of the wood and, under Avery's direction, posting others in each direction to watch the road, began to beat through the bushes after Eaton. She sat watch-

ing; she put her cold hands to her face; then, recalling how just now Eaton's hand had clung to hers, she pressed them to her lips. Avery came running back to her.

"You drove him out here, Harriet!" he charged. "Dibley says so."

"Him? Who?" she asked coolly.

"Eaton. Dibley did not know him, but describes him. It can have been no one else. He was hurt!" The triumph in the ejaculation made her recoil. "He was hurt and could not drive, and you drove him out"—his tone changed suddenly—"like this!"

For the first time since she had left the garage she was suddenly conscious that she was in her night-dress with only a robe and slippers. She drew the robe quickly about her, shrinking and staring at him. In all the miles she had driven that night with Eaton at her side, she never for a moment had shrunk from her companion or thought how she was dressed. It was not the exaltation and excitement of what she was doing that had prevented her; it went deeper than that; it was the attitude of her companion toward her. But Avery had thought of it, and made her think of it, at once even in the excitement under which he was laboring.

He left her again, running after the men into the woods. She sat in the car, listening to the sounds of the hunt. She could see, back of her, in the light of the burning bridge, one of the armed men standing to watch the road; ahead of her, but almost indistinguishable in the darkness, was another. The noise of the hunt had moved further into the woods; she had no immediate fear that they would find Eaton; her present anxiety was over his condition from his hurts and what might happen if he encountered those he had been pursuing. In that neighborhood, with its woods and bushes and ravines to furnish cover, the darkness made discovery of him by Avery and his men impossible if Eaton wished to hide himself. Avery appeared to have realized this; for now the voices in the woods ceased and the men began to straggle back toward the cars. A party was sent on foot across the ravine, evidently to guard the road beyond. The rest began to clamber into the cars.

She backed her car away from the one in front of it and started home.

She had gone only a short distance when the cars again passed her, traveling at high speed. She began then to pass individual men left by those in the cars to watch the road. At the first large house she saw one of the cars again, standing empty. She passed it without stopping. A mile farther, a little group of men carrying guns stopped her, recognized her and let her pass. They had been called out, they told her, by Mr. Avery over the telephone to watch the roads for Eaton; they had Eaton's description; members of the local police were to take charge of them and direct them. She comprehended that Avery was surrounding the vacant acreage where Eaton had taken refuge to be certain that Eaton did not get away until daylight came and a search for him was possible.

Lights gleamed at her across the broad lawns of the houses near her

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father's great house as she approached it; at the sound of the car, people came to the windows and looked out. She understood that news of the murder at Basil Santoine's had aroused the neighbors and brought them from their beds.

As she left her motor on the drive beside the house—for tonight no one came from the garages to take it—the little clock upon its dash marked half past two.

(To be continued next week.)

Cur Most Neglected Crop

Continued from Page 8

"Trebi," which, though, no doubt giving a heavy yield, so far are unfit for malting, and are only feed types.

Further tests will be made on these barleys this year, but we are very much afraid that if types such as these are distributed the general quality of the barley for malting purposes will be very much impaired. A sample of Manchurian barley grown in Saskatchewan, gave the best results of any we had, and was an almost perfect type of six-rowed barley for malting.

Of the two-rowed barleys the Canadian Thorpe, gave the best results, though we also had good samples of Hanneken barley. We propose doing considerable work during the present season on testing pedigree samples that can be obtained, and we will be pleased to furnish seed men or anyone interested with reports on the work done.

[This article is extracted from a speech by Mr. McFarland, who is an investigator for the Canada Malting Co., at the annual meeting of the Western Society of Agronomists last winter.]

Progressives and the Tariff

Continued from Page 4

in this House one is forced to the conclusion that in advocating the wiping out of a protective tariff one is advocating the wiping out of customs duties entirely. That is not so. What the Progressive party stands for, and what they are fighting for, is to have the protective feature wiped out of the tariff entirely."

Urban Predominance

T. W. Bird, Nelson: "The Progressives four years ago were sent here as a protest against the predominance of urban ideas in this parliament. The Progressive party has no other cause for existence but that. The tariff is not the only question that has been framed according to urban ideas; there are others too. The tariff was put over on this country, saddled upon it, long before rural Canada was organized. If rural Canada had been organized it never would have been put over. Since that time rural Canada has been organized and it stays organized; and there will be no peace in this parliament until this tariff question is settled along lines that bring something more like justice to the producers of this country."

Should Have Tariff Board

D. W. Warner, Strathcona: "The people who sent me here want a lower tariff than we have at present, and I think they are quite reasonable in not expecting that reduction to be brought about all at once. At the same time they want progress made all along that line."

"Ever since I can remember, the tariff has been a political football in this country, and I do not think that it is the best thing for any country to allow its fiscal policy to be treated in that way. I believe that the people are entitled to full information in regard to tariff matters; they should know what their tariff is and how its changes would affect them. . . . If we had a board that would provide the proper information which we could depend upon I think it would be a good thing; we should then be able to arrive at conclusions a great deal more satisfactorily than we can without such a board or some similar body to supply us with information."

Farmers Carry the Burden

Robert Gardiner, Medicine Hat: "It is quite true of course that the protective tariff is very advantageous to the manufacturing industries of Canada.

But how does it affect the agricultural industry, which, after all, is a highly important one? Many hon. members seem to forget the importance of that particular industry, and we must therefore examine the situation to see how protection affects the farmer. It may be true that in some few cases of no great importance the farmer may derive some benefit from certain protec-



ROBERT GARDINER,
Medicine Hat

tive duties. But I am satisfied that in the long run the Canadian farmer has to bear the brunt of the protective system, which can be so manipulated that eventually the burden will rest upon the shoulders of the agricultural community. They are the ones who have to bear the largest portion of the protective tariff. . . . As regards the budget, I regret very much that I cannot support it. Had the government, as I stated earlier in my address, proceeded with reductions in the tariff along the lines that they did last year, I would have been only too glad to support the budget; but in view of the fact that they have stopped short in their good mission, I propose to apply the principle that I outlined before. I am going to vote for or against it on its merits, and this budget, in my judgment, having no merit, I cannot support it."

The Closing Speech

W. J. Ward, Dauphin: "I had an address of an hour and a half prepared," but "I would not for a moment think at this hour of the morning (8 a.m.) of inflicting myself either on Hansard or on the House, and I shall therefore refrain from saying what I had intended to say in discussing the budget."

Horseshoe Pitching

Continued from Page 13

pitch both shoes from the pitching box, into the opposite pitching box, or forfeit the value of one point to his opponent. All contestants shall, when having first pitch, after delivering both shoes, stand back of a line even with the stake and out of the pitcher's box. Any contestant failing to comply with this rule shall forfeit the value of such shoes pitched. Any contestant delivering his shoes landing outside of the opposite pitcher's box shall forfeit the value of his pitch. Wrapping the fingers with tape, or the wearing of gloves shall be permitted in any or all games. If at any time a shoe is broken, such as striking another shoe, such shoe shall be removed and the contestant entitled to another pitch.

Ringers—Rule 8. Any shoe to be scored as a ringer shall encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight edge to touch both heel calks and clear the stake.

Foul Lines—Rule 9. A foul line shall be established three feet in front of the stake and any pitcher stepping over the foul line in delivering his shoe shall lose the value of his pitch and no score shall be credited to him.

Foul Shoe—Rule 10. A shoe that does not remain within six inches of the stake, in all national tournaments and match contests, shall not be entitled to score. (This does not apply to informal pitching or games where the players decide otherwise.) If a shoe strikes the frame of the pitcher's box or other object such shoe shall be considered a foul shoe and shall not score.

Points—Rule 11. The most points a

The Grain Growers' Guide

contestant can score in a single game shall be 50 points. A pitcher shall be credited with all ringers pitched. If a shoe when thrown moves another shoe, both shoes are counted in their new positions.

Ties—Rule 12. All equals shall be counted as ties. If both contestants have one shoe each an equal distance from the stake, or against the stake or ringers, they shall be counted tie and the next closest shoe shall score. In case of all four shoes being tie or equal distance from the stake, or four ringers, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched the last shall be awarded the lead.

Measurements—Rule 13. All measurements shall be made by the use of calipers and straight edge.

Coaching—Rule 14. No contestant during the progress of a game, contest or tournament, shall coach, molest or in any way interfere with a pitcher in any manner, except that in four-handed games, partners shall have the right to coach each other.

First Pitch—Rule 15. At the beginning of a game the contestants shall agree who shall have the first pitch either in single, three or four-handed games by the toss of a coin, the winner to have his choice of first pitch or follow. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game shall have the first pitch.

National and State Tournaments—Rule 16. In all championship tournaments the rotation group method shall prevail. In each group each pitcher will pitch each other one game. Same procedure shall prevail in the finals. All tie games shall be pitched off. No championship shall be won or lost, only in a legal tournament.

Disputes and Final Jurisdiction—Rule 17. In case of any dispute or where the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point the referee or committee in charge shall have full power and final jurisdiction.

Scoring Rules—Rule 18. Any shoe that does not remain within six inches of the stake shall not be scored or counted. The closest shoe to the stake (within six inches) shall score one point. If both shoes are closer than the opponent's they shall score two points.

A ringer shall score three points. A ringer and a closest shoe shall score four points. A double ringer shall score six points and is the highest score a contestant can make.

In case of each contestant having a ringer, the next closest shoe shall score and all such ringers shall be credited as ringers pitched but not counted as a score. If each contestant has a double ringer, both double ringers are cancelled and no points scored. If a contestant shall have two ringers and his opponent one, the pitcher having two ringers shall score three points.

In case of a tie of all four shoes, such as four ringers or all four shoes an equal distance from the stake, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last will be awarded the lead.

Where ringers are pitched and cancelled, they shall be credited to the contestant who pitched such ringers and no score shall be credited as points scored. All equals shall be counted as ties and no points scored. Any shoe leaning against the stake shall have no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake; all such shoes are ties. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake it shall count only as a closest shoe.

Three-Handed Games—Rule 19. In three-handed games where two contestants each have a double ringer and the third contestant no ringers, the two contestants having double ringers shall score their closest shoe. If all three contestants each have a ringer they shall score the closest shoe. If two contestants each have a ringer and the third contestant no ringers, the two contestants having ringers shall score their closest shoes.

In all three-handed games the contestants having ringers shall at all times score their closest shoes over their opponents who have no ringers, whether it be two contestants with double or single ringers each.

In any and all games the contestant scoring shall have the lead or pitch.

The Countrywoman

Kitchen Philosophies

Wednesday—Mending Day.

By Anna Stevens

GOOD morning, Mrs. Anthony. Did I hear right when you said you wanted me to sew for you today?"

"Certainly, Mrs. McNabb, come in. My mending has been piling up for weeks. I wish you would darn these stockings first."

The Scotch woman took off her wraps and settled herself in a chair by the window, the basket of mending in her lap. "You're feelin' better the morn?" Mrs. McNabb was intent on threading her needle and didn't see the flush that rose to the pretty young widow's face.

"Oh! I'm fine, as usual." She gave a rippling little laugh. "This is my glad day, today. My brother is still here."

"That's him that came on Monday, your young doctor from New York?"

"He's taking me away this afternoon for a two days' holiday, so I'll want a lot of things pressed and mended this morning, Mrs. McNabb."

"Ye've a turrible hole in this stockin', me dear. Hev you grey silk to match it?"

"Here's some," Mrs. Anthony had found it in her sewing machine.

"I'm mighty particular to mend things with a match, ye ken, mendin' hose is like mendin' tattered lives, it takes careful handlin' and the right mendin'."

"How would you mend a life, Mrs. McNabb?" Mrs. Anthony turned her back as she polished a candlestick, apparently ignoring the fact that Mrs. McNabb knew quite a bit about the unsavory gentleman caller and the doctor brother's storm of indignation.

So Mrs. McNabb ignored, apparently, the same knowledge. "How I'd mend it!" she repeated. "I'd start in mighty careful like I do with this stockin' and first I'd make the hole as small as possible by a thread around to stop any more breakin'. If it was a bad boot that was breakin' the stockin' I'd throw out the boot, at once."

"What would you do next, Mrs. McNabb?"

"Ah, a weel! I wouldna pick up a pink silk to mend a grey stockin'. I mean, I wouldna make a show of my mendin' or tell the world what I was doin'. I wouldna use pink nor blue silk nor yet a green silk, but I'd take a plain grey silk thread like I'm a doin' in here and I'd lay in every stitch careful and quiet and straight like the stockin' was when it was new, without any purple checks wove in, like too gay times that others would notice. Then I'd make it all snug and neat with cross-threads of the same."

"What are the cross-threads in a life? Mrs. McNabb?"

"Why, ye ken, what fastens one most in her place is lovin' someone, havin' someone around who needs you. Someone you can love a lot. There's plenty of people hungry for lovin' in this old world that ain't a getting it."

Mrs. Anthony sat with her chin in her hand. "I'm lonesome here. I should have someone with me."

"Haven't ye kith nor kin what needs a home, or orphan child or cousin?"

"There's Alice Rogers, she's just passed the entrance examination this summer. I know she wants to go to high school but they live on a ranch and are not well off. Do you know, Mrs. McNabb, that's a fine idea, I'll write and ask her to come and live with me."

Mrs. McNabb went on darning, a smile in her eyes. "I notice ye have a chair broken in your dinin' room. If you have some glue I could mend that too for you."

"Yes, I have glue."

"Lots of things are the better for a little glue, with the wear and tear of life they come apart, just like families do."

Mrs. Anthony was enjoying the Scotch woman's talk. "What glue would you use for families?"

"Love's the best glue. Many an old mother is about wore out with being sat on careless, like this chair, but its surprising how a dose of love will fix her up so she'll like her job of upholding others. Most folks forget to glue the old chair till it falls to pieces."

"There's some mendin' that shows yet does fairly well, like these pieces of tin you screw on a pot. That's generally the way the mother-in-law mends families. Maybe the pot stops leakin', maybe not. Anyway it shows."

"And there's those that tries to mend things like boilers with soft soap." Here Mrs. McNabb stopped to chuckle. "Aye! I've seen many a boiler go for years, acting fine with a little soft soap now and then—flattering words, ye ken I mean."

"Just the same, Mrs. McNabb, you mustn't make fun of mending." The young woman was intent now on darning a tear in a dress.

"Nay, nay, I dinna! Dinna I say that most families are better for a little glue. Most things wear out sooner or later, we all do. Mendin' chairs and dishes is all right, but we should do more mendin' lives, hanging on to happiness by a little love showing now and then. Encouragement, kindly praise, hope, charity, them's the stickers to bolster up old humanity. There now, them stockin's finished. I'll go press your things for your journey."

And with the bundle over her arm, she went to the kitchen to press.

Origin of "The Dog Days"

To discover the origin of "The Dog Days," we must go back to the era when Rome was all-powerful. The Romans believed that the great heat which usually prevailed between July 3 and August 11, was due to the rising and setting of Sirius or Canicula (meaning little dog) at the same time as the sun. Therefore they called that period of the hot season "The Dog Days," and even today the term is often used to describe any torrid spell when people are wilted and oppressed by the weather.

Using Cull Grapefruit

Citrus growers have been wondering what should be done with the cull fruit—that which is too large or too ripe to ship, or that which has become scab-spotted or blemished. The flavor of such fruit is, however, unimpaired.

In Canning Age, Walter F. Wegner describes some of the attempts to meet this problem. Jams and marmalades from cull grapefruit were tried, but as this market was easily flooded, the idea of preparing products on a large commercial scale was soon abandoned. Next came extracting and bottling of grapefruit juice, but it was not long before it was found that pure grapefruit juice acts very strangely in bottles. The longer the drink stands exposed to light the darker it becomes until at the end of a few months the liquid has turned to a dark amber color. The final outlet was canning.

Because the segments would have to be removed by hand labor, making the cost too high to the consumer, the honor of introducing canned grapefruit went to the Island of Porto Rico.—The American Food Journal.

Garden Phlox

"I always think,
Of garden phlox
As ladies in
Their summer frocks.

"Sheer lawn.
And dimly.
As fine as one
Could wish to see.

"They spread their skirts,
And dance all day,
With any wind
That comes their way.

"And when they're hidden,
By the night,
They scatter perfume.
To invite

"The wandering moth,
That brings them word.
Of things the day,
Has never heard."—Louise Driscoll.

When the top of the range has become red through being overheated, an application of vinegar helps the black-lead to stick better.—G. W. W.

The best you can buy!

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FAMOUS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

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School and College Directory

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Sept. 15,
1925.

Courses—Public School to Second Year University. Commercial; Civics; Music—Vocal and Instrumental; Household Science; Art; Elocution. Ideal City—Country school, 28 miles from Toronto.

For Calendar and Booklet apply to Rev. F. L. Farewell, B.A., Principal

Ten Years With Bees

Continued from Page 11

queen, you will avoid a lot of trouble. Don't let grass and weeds grow up in front of the entrance so as to interfere with the flight of the bees. Don't open the hive when the temperature is lower than 70 degrees or the brood might get chilled.

Don't use odd-sized hives, they are a nuisance. Better start with standard hives and have them all of one size and pattern. Don't change any frames in the brood nest, put them back in the same place you found them.

Don't wait till the bees are short of store room before giving another super. Don't forget to use full sheets of foundation in all new frames, which should be wired securely. Don't take too much honey away from the bees in the fall so they are short of feed in winter, get as much into the hive as you possibly can, they will not eat more than they need.—J. C. Rippingale, Oak Bank, Man.

Not Up to Date

A travelling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a washout on the railroad, caused by the heavy rain, which was still coming down in torrents. The travelling man turned to the waitress with:

BRANDON COLLEGE
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Men's Residence

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ARTS—Full University Courses, General and Special, including Sciences, leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. Teachers' First Class Certificate. Senior Matriculation.

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Expenses strictly moderate. Excellent buildings and equipment.

Write for calendar and information to Cyril F. Richards, B.Sc., Registrar Fall Term begins September 29

"This certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?"

"The flood. You've read about the flood and the ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely."

"Gee, mister," she returned, "I ain't seen a paper for three days."

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Inflation and Exchange

The Editor.—In your issue of May 20, Prof. Patton speaks of the evils of inflation, something after this manner: "It would take more of our products to pay the interest to British and American investors in Canadian securities."

Now I would be very loath to accuse the professor of trying to pull the wool over our eyes. We are all born blind (mentally speaking), and it is a good act to give mental sight to the blind, but a bad act for seeing men to lead the blind into the ditch. Three-fourths of the tuition cost of a university education in economics, is, I presume, obtained out of the toll of the general public through taxation. Therefore, we have a distinct claim on our educated men.

Personally, I want more light on this statement quoted above. To illustrate: Our school was built with securities sold in New York. Now for every \$3.00 I pay on the principal, I have to pay \$1.90 in interest to the American investor in Canadian securities. Now let us say that I have to pay \$19 per year interest to New York, and eggs are 38 cents per dozen there, and 19 cents here (the other 19 cents being

handling and transportation charges). I will have to ship 100 dozen eggs to pay my share of interest on the Grande Prairie schoolhouse.

Now, suppose we inflate our currency until our dollar is only worth 50 cents in New York. How many more eggs would it take to pay my \$19 interest?—J. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

[Note.—Mr. Macklin has misread Prof. Patton. What he said was: "Inflation could increase our exports only by lowering the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar below its domestic purchasing power. This would mean in turn that we would have to give more of our products to pay our interest charges to British and American investors in Canadian securities." In other words export would be stimulated if the Canadian dollar was undervalued in the foreign market, but the same undervaluation would make necessary the greater quantity of our products to pay foreign interest charges. It is not a depreciated but a depreciating exchange that stimulates exports. Stable monetary conditions is the remedy for undervaluation, and you cannot have that with progressive inflation.—Editor.]

That Flat Money

The Editor.—After reading so much in the last few months on the question of money, one thought comes to the front and seems in a great measure to reveal the true cause of the financial distress so common with farmers and producers of Canada at the present time.

Debates in federal parliament during the present session make clear the fact that over \$200,000,000 of "flat money" was issued and turned over to the banks of Canada to place in circulation as a "speed up of production measure," and what was the result in Western Canada where several short crops and failures had placed many good farmers in a position where they were forced to secure assistance or quit the game entirely?

The issue of "flat money" enabled the banks to come forward and offer farmers loans, and encourage further effort and investment, but did it prove a benefit to the government or to the producers themselves? Now, this money cost the people in a general way only the price of the paper and the cost of printing, but how did our benevolent friends, the bankers, deal with it? The farmer secured from the banks the needed loan for which he gave real value security, and paid a high rate of interest, and where crops continued to fail as they often did, our friends, the bankers, compounded it very often, hence, the real value security held by the banks in lieu of the "flat money" loaned, increased rapidly, and of course our benevolent friends, the banks, were very careful to increase their real security as the interest unpaid increased the debt, but we find when the time came that a speed up of production was no longer necessary, our

friends, the bankers, retired or destroyed the "flat money" in large amounts, causing the price of real money to advance, and the price of all produce measured by it to fall till the security value given to our friends, the bankers, did not equal at its depreciated value the value represented by our friends, the bankers, claimed insecurity and reached out covering nearer \$500,000,000 worth of real security for what was originally \$200,000,000 "flat money."

Of course the government that was responsible for this deal now maintain their innocence, and say the banks in retiring or destroying the money as soon as an emergency no longer existed, ended their responsibility, but the retiring of the flat money did not withdraw the claims of the banks to the real security of the farmers, hence, the banks now hold as their personal property the value of the government's security back of the "flat money," that would have kept it in circulation and given it a real money value.—E. B. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask.

Purchasing Power

The Editor.—Mr. Patton has given us another very interesting article which does not seem to me to be very informing.

In it he claims that credit inflation did not cause the rise in prices, but was necessitated by it, and says that governments competing with private employers caused it. Well, the government must have done it with money that they got from the financial institutions, and of course as regards deflation many borrowers were no doubt informed that their loans when due would not be renewed, so would of necessity, be compelled to curtail their expenses.

Mr. Patton also informs me that what I wrote, re the national income not being

Continued on Page 22

THE DOO DADS

Tiny was hot and uncomfortable. He strolled along the street in Dooville looking for a cool place to take a nap, but he couldn't find any place to snooze. Suddenly he spied a big flat piece of ice, and the dealer was not in sight. He sat down on the ice and felt so good that he went to sleep. About this time the ice-man came down the alley and saw Tiny asleep on his ice. He shouted, "Get off, you loafer," and gave Tiny a shove with his foot. Now the ice was on a side hill and when the man tried to shove Tiny off the ice, it started to slide down hill with Tiny still on top. When the ice-man saw the baby elephant sliding down hill on his ice he called "Stop thief!" but Tiny couldn't stop even if he had wanted to. Now Tiny was not a thief, and he didn't like to be called one, but he couldn't stop to argue about it. In fact, he was having worries of his own about this time for right in the path of his summer coaster, he spied a big tree with a low-hanging branch. He tried to dodge but couldn't and crashed into it head first, and saw so many stars that he thought it must be some more First of July fireworks. But while the tree stopped Tiny, it didn't stop the ice which coasted on down the hill gathering more speed all the way. About half way down it knocked

Boys and Girls

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Where is the boy or girl who has enough funds for a hobby or a bank account or other things?

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the feet from under Nicky, who sat down kerplunk on the ice too, and started to slide on down the hill. Poor Nicky was so surprised and scared that he hardly knew what had struck him, but he put his hands down and realized that it was ice he was sitting on. He saw the policeman, Flannelfeet, walking his beat at the bottom of the hill and hoped that he would get out of his way. But Flannelfeet didn't see Nicky coming, and as is usual in such cases, he stood right in the middle of the road and indulged in a nice comfortable reverie about the good dinner he was expecting that night. Bang! Nicky bumped right into the policeman, and stopped. Most of the ice had either melted or rubbed off along the way by this time, but Nicky sat there stupidly at the feet of the angry Flannelfeet, and tried to explain how it all happened, but the policeman wouldn't believe him, and said, "A hunk of ice? Where is it?" Nicky jumped up and said he would show him, but when he got up only a tiny bit of ice and a little spot of moisture remained. Angry and unconvinced, the policeman hit Nicky over the head with his club and marched away. By this time Tiny had recovered from the bump he got on the branch of the tree, and he arrived on the scene just in time to see the policeman hit Nicky, and he grinned to see someone besides himself bear the blow from the policeman's club—especially since Nicky was always playing tricks on Tiny.



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SELLING—40-62 WOOD BROS STEEL SEPARATOR with 14-ft. Garden City feeder, 18-ft. weigher; overhauled, new belts, straw racks, laggin, teeth; blower fan painted. Guaranteed No. 1 condition. Threshed three seasons. Sold engine. Also one nine-inch, five-ply, 160-ft. new high power rubber drive belt. Also good Garden City 36-in. short steel feeder. M. Van Der Velde, Dalemead, Alta. 29-4

FOR SALE—CASE 75-HORSE STEAM SEPARATOR and threshing engine, Case 36-58 steel separator, high blagger, side blower, self-feeder, two sets of leather belts, tank, pump, hose, 24-inch brush breaker with two shears; all in good running order; for \$1,200, one-third cash. R. Simpson, Lockport Post Office, Man.

FOR SALE—36-58 HART-PARR ENGINE, 40-62 Russell separator, bunk car on tracks. All good condition. If interested, write or apply in person. Manager, Bank of Montreal, Estevan, Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY ENGINE, 24-44 Fairbanks separator with Langton feeder, Jackson stock loader, \$1,500. Terms to responsible parties. Chester Kinter, Lang, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—NICHOLS-SHEPARD 25 H. DOUBLE CYLINDER STEAM ENGINE, 40-62 Case steel separator, all complete, good order, \$500 cash. Jas. F. Vrabel, Box 125, Esterhazy, Sask.

32-52 IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, RUNNING condition; Garden City feeder; Hart weigher. Would consider breeding ewes or cattle. Schreiber, Liberty, Sask. 29-4

SELLING—STANLEY JONES NINE H.P. ENGINE, truck and separator, in good condition. Accept first good cash offer. H. Wiseman, Keddie, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—36-56 PIONEER GAS ENGINE, 36-56 sleeveless separator, housed, good order, drive belt, complete. Cash \$1,500. H. Hodgson, Stranraer, Sask.

FOR SALE—36-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, 40-62 Russell separator, bunk car on tracks. All good condition. If interested, write or apply in person. Manager, Bank of Montreal, Estevan, Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY ENGINE, 24-44 Fairbanks separator with Langton feeder and Hart weigher. All in good running order. \$1,200 for cash. Wiebe and de Vier, Acre, Alta. 26-5

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL, Rumely separator and belts, caboose, trucks, John Deere four-furrow plow, all A1 condition. A bargain. N. Garland, Swan River, Man. 27-3

SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, GOOD condition; also Waterous double cylinder steam engine, boiler may need some new gages. Jas. Vance, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man. 28-3

SELLING—STEAM ENGINE, 30-50 GAAR, Scott tractor, boiler good condition, \$1,200 cash, or part cash, balanced in livestock. Box 976, Riverhurst, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT: ENGINE, Case steam, 25-75; separator, Sawyer-Massey, 36-56; good order for work. D. C. Tyler, Riding Mountain, Man. 28-3

WANTED—AN OFFER ON EITHER OR BOTH a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull and 32-54 Case separator; near Sceptre, Sask. E. Sokolik, 5401 41 Ave. So. and 54 St., Minneapolis, Minn. 28-2

SELLING OR TRADE—HART-PARR 36-60 TRACTOR, Good condition. Cheap for cash. A. C. Anderson, Hazenmore, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—36-56 NICHOLS AND SHEPARD Universal feeder, good repair. Bargain, \$85. W. Gamey, Strathclair, Man. 28-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT 34-INCH UMBO high steel beam breaker, \$75. Gould, Portage la Prairie, Man. 28-2

BUFFALO PITTS 30 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, in good condition. Boiler inspected and certified this June. W. Colchester, Starbuck, Man. 28-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE REEVES 32-40 cross compound steam engine, good condition. Chas. H. Smith, Aylesbury, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON STOCK—32-52 Waterloo Boy tractor. Cheap for cash. A. C. Anderson, Hazenmore, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—36-56 STEEL CASE SEPARATOR, in excellent condition, fitted with new Garden City feeder. Box 33, Hartney, Man. 26-3

SELLING—36-60 AULTMAN & TAYLOR TRACTOR, Alshape. Also 30-60 oil-pull. Snaps. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 26-5

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

[Continued on next

MACHINERY and AUTOS

THRESHING OUTFIT, CHEAP—TITAN engine with new cylinders, Case separator, 40-62; outfit first-class running order, guaranteed. Will not refuse reasonable offer. Andrew Anderson, Tilley, Alta.

SELLING—22-66 HORSE WATERLOO steamer, 175 pounds steam; 36-56 Red River Special separator; Garden City extension feeder. Ready to run. Cash and terms, L. A. Phillips, Carseland, Alta. 29-5

NEW THREE 14-INCH CASE POWER-LIFT engine plow, \$100; two 12-inch John Deere stubble plow, four-horse Massey-Harris cultivator, \$25; subsoil plow, \$20, used one season. W. Chambers, Rouleau, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL, 40-64 RUMELY separator, practically new, always kept inside. Very cheap. George Mackenzie, Sovereign, Sask. 29-4

SELLING, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH—CASE 15-27 tractor and John Deere three-bottom plow. Also Liberty grain blower with receiver. J. H. Radely, Bagot, Man.

SELLING—32-54 VERY SEPARATOR, IN excellent condition, \$300. Also would sell Case gas tractor, 20-40, in good condition, \$200. Genuine bargains. A. Jones, Penhill, Sask. 27-3

GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE, 25-75, GOOD state of repair; Case steel separator, 40-62, in good shape; belts, tank, etc. For particulars, address Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27-5

SELLING—28-50 CASE SEPARATOR, 18-50 steam traction, 15-45 steam traction, both Case; 32-54 Case separator, 20-60 American-Abell steam traction. P. O. Box 701, Vibank, Sask. 29-2

STANLEY JONES SEPARATOR, HAPPY Farmer tractor, complete, \$700. Frank Antill, O'Malley, Sask.

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, 45 MOGUL engine, 30-60 Rumely separator. Guy Peters, Tramping Lake, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—ONE 32-INCH RUTH FEEDER, in good condition. Price \$50, f.o.b. Wassewa. W. J. Dow, Box 137, Bessieval, Man.

SELLING—4½-CUT MOWER; INTERNATIONAL cream separator. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 29-2

24-INCH LANGDON FEEDER, \$100 CASH, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 27-5

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, IN good running order. For particulars, apply Box 111, Brock, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—GARDEN CITY 32-INCH FEEDER, almost new, \$175. Alfred Averill, Crocus, Man. 28-2

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING machine. Apply Union Bank, Sintaluta, Sask. 28-2

CASE STEAM ENGINE, 28-80, GOOD CONDITION. Sell or trade for Case, Rumely or Twin City 28-inch separator. J. Frey, Tilney, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—BUFFALO PITTS 30-HORSE STEAM engine, \$600 cash, or exchange for gas. A. Bremner, Tilston, Man. 28-3

SELLING—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE, 18 H.P., in first-class running order. D. H. Ewart, Sintaluta, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMBINATION threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey, good condition. David Milne, Ormiston, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—20-H.P. PORTABLE FAIRBANKS Morse engine, good condition, \$300. R. L. Willson, Arcola, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—ENSILAGE CUTTER, B-14 Aurora, Agents, John Deere Co. Has cut about 100 tons. B. H. May, Aetna, Alta. 29-2

WANTED—A PAIR OF EXTENSION RIMS for 25-horse Case steam engine. Blair Cosford, Box 81, Star City, Sask.

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHER, 24-36 Waterloo Champion separator, 22 Ideal engine. Waterford Champion, separator, 22 Ideal engine. D. Young, Success, Sask. 29-3

CASE 9-18 GAS TRACTOR, ALMOST NEW, \$500, or trade for light car. Isaac H. Wiens, Morse, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR, 12-22; new Racine separator, 24-40; in good condition. G. P. Wood, Hartney, Man. 29-3

FOR SALE—GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE and separator; Fordson tractor. Snap. Jos. Mildenberger, Kendal, Sask.

FOR SALE—CHEAP 32-HORSE SAWYER, Massey steam engine, practically good as new. S. Swanson, Semans, Sask. 29-3

ONE 25 H.P. CASE ENGINE, ONE 32 ADVANCE Rumely separator, good condition; cook car, drive belt and tanks. F. A. Gilbert, Instw-Sask. 29-3

SELLING—BIG FOUR 30-60, FIRST-CLASS condition, \$400 cash. E. N. Wald, Strasbourg, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—22-36 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, threshed only 40 days. Box 27, Liberty, Sask.

WANTED—28-48 SEPARATOR, WILL SELL for 4-pairs, 28-42 Waterloo. J. E. McBain, Beadle, Sask.

SELLING—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER AND carrier, very good condition, \$400 cash. J. Vanderbeck, Prud'homme, Sask. 29-4

WANTED—STEWART SHEAF LOADER IN good condition. State price. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man.

SELLING—16-35 HART-PARR ENGINE, 29-48 Robinson separator, six-bottom disc plow. Alex. Stewart, Cabri, Sask.

FOR SALE—SIX-BOTTOM, 16-INCH PLOW, in good condition. Auguste Deman, Morden, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—CUSHMAN 22 H.P. ENGINE, 24-46 separator. Hill Pritchard, Carman, Man. 27-3

FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, GOOD condition, \$1,500. Box 116, Tugasse, Sask. 27-3

WANTED—REAPER IN GOOD WORKING condition. Honeyfield, Hargrave, Man.

FOR SALE—22-INCH GRAIN SEPARATOR, A bargain. W. D. Walton, Raymond, Alta. 29-3

FOR SALE—25-HORSE REEVES, GOOD CONDITION. Sacrifice. S. Swanson, Semans, Sask. 29-3

SELLING—SMALL THRESHING OUTFIT, Rodd, Liberty, Sask. 29-3

MISCELLANEOUS

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BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

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WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also reground crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

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FRESH FRUIT SPECIAL

3 crates excellent Blackberries	\$6.15
45 lbs. small Pickling Cucumbers	2.50
45 lbs. Table Cucumbers	1.25
45 lbs. Green Tomatoes	1.25
8 dozen Golden Bantam Sweet Corn	2.00
5 Boxes Cooking Apples—Freight	5.00
5 Boxes Late Pears—Freight	7.50

ORDER NOW. CASH WITH ORDER.

QUALITY FRUIT FARMS

CHILLIWACK, B.C.

BLUEBERRIES! DIRECT TO YOU. ABSOLUTELY clean and dry, \$2.00 15 pounds net basket, t.o.b. Gunne Reimit with order to Farmers' Co-operative Club Ltd., Walther, Ont. 26-7

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR MILL WANTED

Drum-heller, centre of mining district, population of 10,000 people, excellent water and power supply, served by C.N.R. and C.P.R.; centre of wheat-growing district, requires Flour Mill of 100-barrel or thereabout capacity. Correspondence invited. SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE, DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA. Can put interested parties in touch with 150-barrel mill at nearby town, which may be purchased at bargain.

RUBBER HALF-SOLES CAN BE PUT ON leather shoes, overshoes or rubbers at home in a few minutes. Men's large, medium and small sizes, 75c; pair; youths', ladies and child's sizes, 70c; pair. With cement and instructions. Post-paid anywhere in Canada. Wood Agency, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Send Money Order or Postal Note.

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HENS 6 lbs. and over, 18-19c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c; 4-5 lbs., 14-15c. Broilers Highest Market Price

MISCELLANEOUS

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CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Calissano & Figh Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TOBACCO for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man.

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BELTS SPLICED—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES. Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

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WANTED—GOOD THRESHING ROUTE, SASKATCHEWAN OR ALBERTA. Large outfit, full equipment. Box 294, Indian Head, Sask. 28-5

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Ship us your Broilers and receive highest market price.

Fat Hens, over 6 lbs. 19-20c

Hens, 5-6 lbs., 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 13-15c

Young Roosters 12c

Hen Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., 15-17c; Toms, 12c

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

FOWL over 6 lbs., 18-19c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c

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speculator of land is a man to be pitied and not reviled, because the governments have taken action, that not only his interest but part of his capital is annexed for the benefit of the people each year. Land is only valuable if it produces and to the extent of paying all charges, and a fair amount of interest. If the farm John bought is worth the experiment, John will, by making a payment of principal each year, be providing himself with free air, water, soil, etc., as Mr. Lamb explains, and thereby getting a fair return for his labor. Land is cheap in Western Canada today, and a man with intelligence is assured of a good living and provision for his old age. For the ignorant, thrifless man, hard times and poverty are his reward, and in many cases justly so. I do not say that everything is right by a long way. Education is doing a lot, reforms of value generally come slowly. Farming is as profitable here as anywhere on earth, and a man can start with less capital and less experience here than in any other country, and barring misfortune, with a desire to succeed, undoubtedly will succeed, and be an asset to the community and country.

I do not wish to offend Mr. Lamb, as I think he is an old timer, having met him 25 years ago, but I should like him to tell us that Western Canada is a good place to live in—he is old resident. This fact proves it, or he would have left us here this.

I know dozens of men who started with nothing, and some with very little education, who have made good. They are the backbone of this country and do not expect it to be a ready-made Garden of Eden, but are willing to make it a "home" to be proud of.—Chas. W. Banks, Benito, Man.

The Czecho-Slovak Immigrant

The Editor.—The speeches of legislative members in federal parliament, recommending a reform of immigration regulations, which in some cases prevent admission into Canada to some of the best people of nationalities, ought to be substantiated by us settlers, knowing the truth and feeling the need of such reform. The Czecho-Slovaks, for instance, are in said regulations lined up as "non-favored." I, as a Canadian citizen, and a Czecho-Slovak by birth, came to this country 17 years ago and took up homestead in wilderness, owning two bare hands only. It was a tough struggle, but after a few years I have built out of it one of the best and prosperous farms in Canada. Our first seed was sown into the ground by hand and our first crop threshed by flails. We lived for some years in a sod hut, and today we have all modern implements, our own threshing machine, and more than half a dozen lumber buildings, besides shares in farmers' elevators, which we did help to build also. And in this struggle, I did acquire for Canada a considerable number of Czecho-Slovak settlers on land, who did follow my example and advice. That was done by my writing for a most circulated Czecho-Slovak newspaper in United States, Canada and Czecho-Slovakia, of which I am Canadian correspondent for 17 years. The name of said paper is Svornost, 2520 So. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill. In that paper, I did illustrate Canadian farming and homesteading truly, and from this cause, I was getting enquiry from intending Czecho-Slovak settlers from United States and Czecho-Slovakia, of whom many are at present prosperous farmers in Canada. But now, we Canadian Czecho-Slovaks, cannot by such advices help the others to come into this country, for we cannot, according to the present immigration regulations, guarantee them work for a whole year and \$300 of wages. Of course Canada needs desirable settlers only. We all do admit that. But the desirability and success does make in most cases the ability, and not the amount of money owned at the time of arrival into this country. There are in United States many prosperous Czecho-Slovak settlements, and some also in Canada, and all the settlements did grow out mostly from honest labor and industry, being also with the others co-builders of said countries. There is almost no record of failure or abandoning of land among the Czecho-Slovaks. They are built up by hard circumstances and education as stickers and winners, and if Canada would investigate that, she would have to admit it. Proofs of this are all over this country. What for then are Czecho-Slovaks in present immigration regulations lined up as "non-favored?" Those, who did not want to go on farms after their arrival latterly, were either tempted out, or badly informed by some agency or manipulation. If Canada would admit Czecho-Slovak agriculturists on application and recommendation of here living farmers, without any guarantee, but promise to help them to settle on land and give them board and shelter until reaching this purpose, that would bring more good settlers on our land, than any another provision. I made such promise in one application, and am sure, that many others would do the same. The Czecho-Slovak Immigrant Aid Society of Canada, is helping settlers to settle on our soil, but the present immigration regulations do make it difficult to acquire for them desirable admission. The immigration bars should be lowered, so that the needed settlers could come and help us to build this hopeful country.—J. Hajek, Kinseila, Alta.

A Slogan

A butcher in a certain town had read considerable about "Milk from Contented Cows," and wanting to keep up with the times, he placed this sign in his window: "Sausages from Pigs that Died Happy."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 17, 1925.

WHEAT—All markets advanced sharply during the week on buying of July and October wheat against sales of flour and crop deterioration. Millers were good buyers of July wheat, while a large percentage of the buying of October has been speculative. The excessive heat of the past week and lack of moisture in parts of Alberta, has considerably reduced the estimates and the persistent reports of rust damage in the U.S. has created strong markets there. The market is a weather market entirely, and any serious damage here would undoubtedly mean very much higher prices. Cash markets have been dull, with millers buying high-grade wheat. Exporters have been doing very little, Russian wheat being offered on British markets at very much lower prices than those obtaining here.

OATS—Fair trade, with a spasmodic demand. Exporters working quantities from time to time, but enquiry seems to be falling off a little. Liquidation has been fairly thorough, and trade generally very light.

BARLEY—Firm market with fair buying of all grades of cash barley by shippers. Enquiry easier during the last day or two and prices of off grades inclined to sag in consequence. Little barley is for sale, however, and a small demand is sufficient to maintain the price.

FLAX—Fair buying by crushers throughout. Fairly firm and following action of southern markets.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur July 13 to July 18, inclusive

Date	OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE						
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
July 13	62	55	55	51	48	92	80	85	84	228	224	208	102
14	58	52	52	49	46	89	86	82	81	227	223	205	98
15	60	54	54	51	47	89	87	83	82	224	221	203	98
16	60	54	54	51	48	89	86	82	82	226	222	205	99
17	63	53	53	51	47	90	96	82	82	226	222	201	101
18	59	52	52	50	47	89	86	82	81	225	221	199	99
Week Ago	62	55	55	51	49	91	90	84	83	227	223	207	100
Year Ago	49	47	46	45	43	77	74	73	73	235	231	178	78

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Week Year												
13	14	15	16	17	18	Ago	Ago	13	14	15	16	17
Wheat—												
July 1641	1631	1631	1651	171	169	163	138	1641	1631	1631	1651	171
Oct. 1421	1401	139	1421	1461	143	136	131	1421	1401	139	1421	1461
Dec. 1381	137	136	139	143	1401	133	127	1381	137	136	139	143
Oats—												
July 561	541	561	561	561	551	561	49	561	541	561	561	561
Oct. 50	49	49	50	50	50	49	49	50	50	49	49	49
Dec. 471	46	47	47	47	46	46	48	471	46	47	47	47
Barley—												
July 92	891	891	891	90	891	91	821	92	891	891	90	821
Oct. 771	761	76	761	761	761	761	79	771	761	76	761	79
Dec. .												
Flax—												
July 228	2271	2241	2261	2261	2251	227	235	228	2271	2241	2261	2261
Oct. 226	225	223	225	226	224	223	227	226	225	223	225	225
Dec. 221	2181	2181	218	219	2181	2171	2221	221	2181	2181	218	218
Rye—												
July 1021	981	98	991	100	991	100	831	1021	981	98	991	100
Oct. 101	98	97	99	100	991	971	861	101	98	97	99	100
Dec. .												

CASH WHEAT

July 13 to 18, inclusive.													
July	13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago	13	14	15	16	17
1 N.	165	164	164	166	171	169	164	138	165	164	164	165	164
2 N.	161	160	160	163	168	166	160	134	161	160	160	161	160
3 N.	156	155	155	158	163	162	155	130	156	155	155	156	155
4 .	1491	146	147	151	156	153	148	123	1491	146	147	151	148
5 .	119	121	125	128	123	121	115	119	119	121	125	128	123
6 .	1091	103	107	111	108	103	104	93	1091	103	107	111	108
Feed.													

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed July 17 as follows: October 3½d higher at 11s 1½d, December 3d higher at 10s 9½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 1c lower at 84.83. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: October \$1.61½; December \$1.56½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.63½ to \$1.79½; No. 1 northern, \$1.61½ to \$1.65½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.70½ to \$1.77½; No. 2 northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.63½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.67½ to \$1.74½; No. 3 northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.60½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.47½ to \$1.50½; No. 1 durum, \$1.40½ to \$1.50½; No. 2 amber \$1.43½ to \$1.55½; No. 2 durum, \$1.39½ to \$1.48½; No. 3 amber, \$1.40½ to \$1.52½; No. 3 durum, \$1.37½ to \$1.46½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.10½ to \$1.11½. Oats—No. 2 white, 44½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 43½c to 43½c; No. 4 white, 41½c to 42½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 87c to 88c; medium to good, 8½c to 86; lower grades, 73c to 80c. Rye—No. 2, 99½c to \$1.00½. Flax—No. 1, \$2.53 to \$2.55.

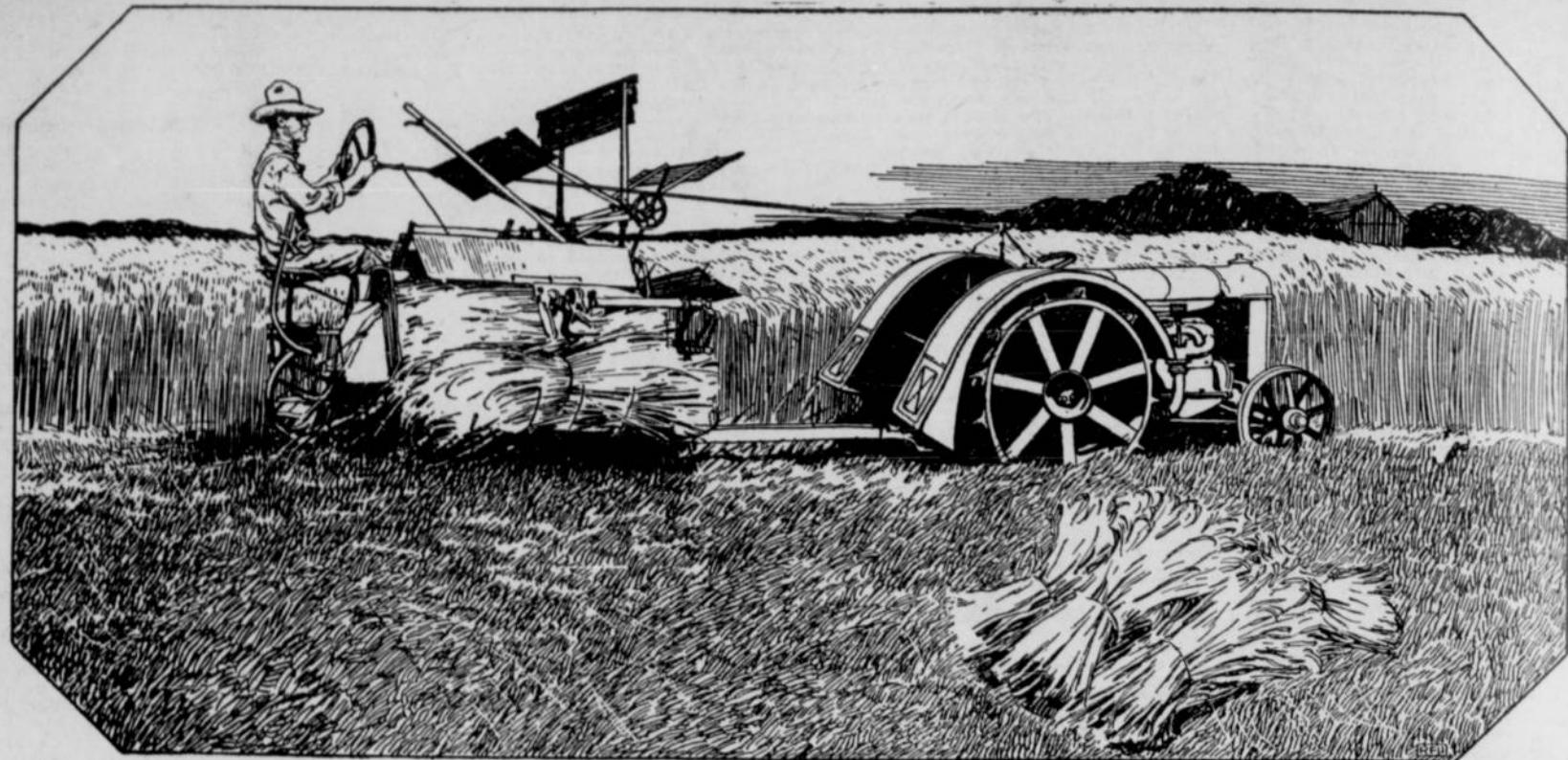
SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle 800. Market: Grain-fed steers up to \$10.50; part load yearlings of choice quality held at \$11; other classes slow, about steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings \$6.00 to \$7.50; cows and cutters \$2.75 to \$3.25; bologna bulls \$4.25 to \$4.75; feeder and stocker steers \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves 1,200. Market: Quality considered, steady. Bulk of sales \$9.50 to \$9.75. Hogs 5,000. Market mostly 25c lower; light hogs scarce, weak to 15c lower; pigs steady. Top price \$13.75. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs \$13 to \$13.50; packing sows \$12 to \$12.25; pigs \$13.50. Sheep 300. Market steady to strong. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs \$13.25 to \$14.25; fat ewes \$6.00 to \$8.00.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending July 17, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle: 5,025; hogs, 4,500; sheep, 286. Last week: Cattle,



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Getting the grain in quickly is as important as cutting it.



Ford trucks haul the bushels to market.

When the weather is hot and the grain fast ripening, then Fordson owners fully appreciate the value of tractor power.

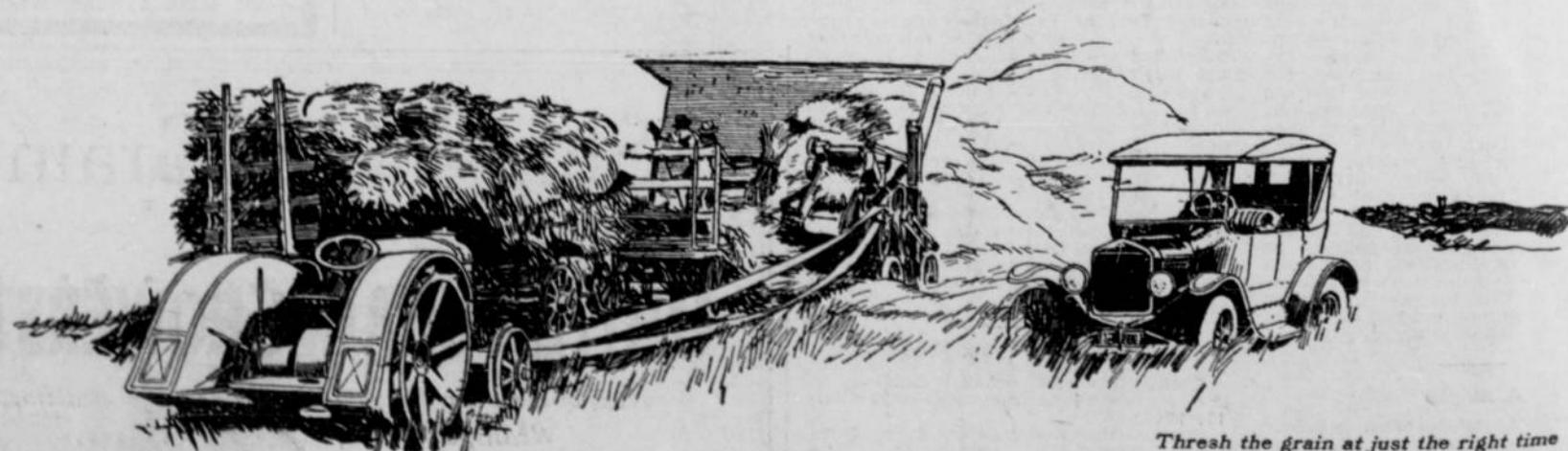
Many more acres harvested in a day than was possible in the old way—a big saving in hired help, in time, and in effort.

Belted to a separator, Fordson power makes threshing much easier. No delays—the whole job cleanly done and the grain ready for market.

Every farm task is performed with dispatch when the Fordson is put to work. Its cost is forgotten in the face of its splendid, satisfying performance.

Let the nearest authorized Ford dealer give you a practical demonstration of Fordson on your own land.

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Thresh the grain at just the right time with Fordson power.